P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,859—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5327	W. Wheler	2nd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5327	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4262	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* SHANNON	4262	J. Chellew	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th February.

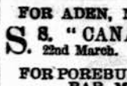
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Hargoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,590	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,980	M. Saporiti	29th "
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

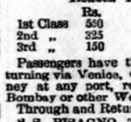
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "UMBALLA." 5,310 tons, on or about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th January, 1900. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	16 March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRUNKS, BAGS,
PORTMANTEAUX,
HAT BOXES,
BONNET CASES,
VALISES, HOLD ALLS,
KIT BAGS,
DECK CHAIRS,
DRESSING CASES,
DECK SHOES,
TRAVELLER'S REQUIREMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises
BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.
(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.

Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)

(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.

BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.

BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.

BURKE'S SLOE GIN.

BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT.

BURKE'S BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Retailer, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROSS" Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE,

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	269 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cavel Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's

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3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

THE UNQUESTIONABLE SUPERIORITY of our various Extracts account for their popularity Compared with imported Extracts they exhibit a FRESHNESS that is a revelation to those who try them for the first time. The Meat used is the BEST WE CAN BUY, and the resulting products eminently satisfactory.

	Rs. a.
LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT	Re. 1, Rs. 2, and 3 8
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON	Re. 1 and 3 0
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF	Re. 1-4, Rs. 2-4 and 4 8
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN	1 12

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

RECEPTION GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 23rd INSTANT.

THE usual POLICE ARRANGEMENT for parking and admitting Carriages will be made. Entrance by the Upper Gate only. An extra servant or attendant should be brought to call up carriages if wanted early. The Police have orders not to allow carriages to stand in front of the platform at Government House while the Reception is taking place.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 22nd February, 1900.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

PONY JUMPING CONTEST,

PONY JUMPING CONTEST,

AND THE NEW PROGRAMME.

AND THE NEW PROGRAMME,

Doors open at 8 p.m. Commence at 9-15 p.m. Sharp.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND HIGH-JUMPING CONTEST.

Open to all Ponies, 14 hands and under, to take place at the Circus, 10-45.

A HANDSOME TANTALUS SOUVENIR

of Cut Glass and Silver, from the Establishment of MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., will be given to the winner.

NEXT FAMILY MATINEE,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 24th.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.

"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,

WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.

ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Boxes, 6 Chairs	Rs. 20	Second Platform Chairs	Rs. 2
Single Seat Boxes	,, 4		
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs	,, 3	Stalls, Carpeted Seats	,, 1
		Gallery, (Natives only)	As. 8

ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

ST. PETER'S BOYS SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

A MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

will be given at the above school

ON TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1900, at 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Tickets at the Door and from the SECRETARY.

PASSAGE TO LONDON VIA FLUSHING AND HAMBURG,

SAILING ON 24TH INSTANT.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE will DESPATCH their favourite Steamer "SULTAN" 4,000 tons register as above, taking PASSENGERS to either PORT at Rs. 400.

Apply sharp to

F. HEYER,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS, viz :—

1,50,000 Right hand Wood Keys,
50,000 Left hand Wood Keys,
1,00,000 No. 5 pattern Wood Keys

to be delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, Bombay.

2. Tender form with Specification can be obtained from the Undersigned and must be sent to the Office of the Agent with a deposit of Rs. 500.

3. Standard sample with template or gauge can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd February, 1900.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,

CHARLTON,

Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	24 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48 0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40 0
Do. do. No. 4	60 0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	60 0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 12
,, FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2 8
,, BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3 8
,, Do. do. No. 4...	5 4
,, CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5 4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,

1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2.8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PERSIAN BANDANNAS.—All the Newest designs in Wide End Half Scarfs, for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A NEW CLASS for Professional Accounts Exams forms, 1st February next. Apply for prospectus to N. R. MISTRI, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a commodious two-storied Bungalow, open to sea view with four suite of bed-rooms. Apply "9, A." Altamont Road.

SUITE of Rooms with or without board close to "Woodcock" School and adjoining the new College at Midland's for boys. Extensive Grounds, Tennis Court.—Address OWNER, "Eastwood," Mussourie.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RACES.—Bombay Race Stand finishes of the Races, Winners of the Races, Bombay Horse Show, arrival of Lord Northcote, Departure of Lord Sandhurst. Now on view at the A.R.P. PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—RAJADEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, delivery 1st April next, a BUGGY, Gray Waler PONY, and HARNESS, formerly property of B. Brenden, Esq., I.C.S.. Buggy and Harness in excellent condition. Pony ditto, fast and quiet, regularly driven by ladies. Price for turnout Rs. 1,200. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

FOR SALE.—"Eastwood" Estate Landour 6,300 feet above sea level, beautiful view, and climate near public schools, and bazar, over 30 acres well wooded land, large house completely furnished, back, front and side verandahs, large number of outoffices, cow shed, lower portion, model, cow and poultry sheds, dairy, cottage, kitchengarden, fruit trees. All buildings iron roofed, spring of water near house, building sites, Tennis Court. Address OWNER, "Eastwood", Mussourie.

WANTED, a CLERK, well up in BOOKKEEPING, as well as English and Gujarati Correspondence. Apply with Copies of Testimonials, to the Hon. Mr. BOMANJEE D. PETIT, Fort.

WANTED,—an Experienced HINDOO HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Telugu Plague Hospital, Kamathipura, Bombay.—Apply with Testimonials, to Rao Bahadur, ELLAPA BALARAM, Grant Road.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sortsof house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go-carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, if or many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 40 a month. The bungalow is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

RECEIVED Gold Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-4-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 14 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

EXTRACTS out of numerous Testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza, Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernani, Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Colaf Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops; BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere at Re. 1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS :—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 1 per year, including Postage.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE PARIAN AND TERRA-COTTA FIGURES, ALABASTER-WARE, MAJOLICA-WARE, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, suitable for drawing-room decorations, consisting of large Parian and Terra-cotta figures, Alabaster pillars with centre pieces, leather dressing cases, wall brackets, travelling time-pieces, majolica jardineers, fancy glass table ornaments, best plated-ware, suitable for hotels and messes, &c.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON ARTHUR ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Nenbai, widow, and Nenbai daughter, and Executrixes of Cooverjee Mooarjee, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gangabai, wife of Abajee Sakrojee Rale, and the said Abajee Sakrojee Rale, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July, 1896, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazunlarl land, situate on the south side of Arthur Road, on the Breulla Flats, without the Fort, and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17 kathies and three-fourths of a kathi, or 780 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed under Ward No. 160, 7305 (1) and street No. 158, and bounded on the East, by the house of Amirali Halderalli, on the West, by the house of Noorbhai Jivan, on the North, by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the South, by a passage, half of which belongs to the said Gungabai, and the other half to Aliya Saheb Ahmed, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Gungabai or her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand table, book and hat stands, mirror, Jalmyra drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, English ice-box with refrigerator.

A number of Law books, the property of a solicitor.

1 D. B.-B.-L. Gun by Army and Navy; in case, and 1 Rook rifle.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 strong built light victoria.
1 second-hand light brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Premises, near Thakoorwar, opposite Mr. Mervanjee Panday's Dharamsala, a large and valuable collection of choice and rare garden plants in tubs and pots, consisting of Aaurcaria, Bonavella and Cockii, varieties of Palms such as Livistonia Australis; Phœnix Eupicola, Chamcrops Nivia rare Dracenas, Crotons, Ferns, varieties of Lilies and canna, Poona Roses, Begonia, Anstralian Hibiscus, Delhi Cypress, Citrons, Pommeloes, Figs, Chikoo and Sweet Lime, ect., the property of Nanabhai Burjorjee Saklatwala, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on views three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 45, Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, rich oil-paintings, oleographs and pictures, handsome China and Japanese vases, majolica and satsoma table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by John Broadwood and Sons, one very handsome strong built C. spring victoria, one strong bay Australian horse, 15-1 high, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JAMES FRASER, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria in good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 gent's "Wolff" bicycle in very good order.
1 set of second-hand English tandem harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on account and risk of Mahomed Arabi,

1 black pony "Eugene" 13-3 Western India Turf Club, certificate for life, will make a good racer and polo pony.
1 grey pony "Bijli" 13-2 3-4, Western India Turf Club, certificate for life, will make a good race and polo pony.
1 roan grey pony, 13-3, about 5 years old.
1 roan grey pony, 13-3, do.
1 bay horse, about 14-1.

Also a few Arab horses and ponies, the property of different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr Manockji Edulji Contractor, under the power of sale reserved under the deed of mortgage, dated the 20th December, 1897, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tennements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at and fronting on the east side of Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by a measurement 3,554 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3-3348, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the property of the late Sir Cowasjee Jahangir Readymoney, on or towards the west by the Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of A nundrao Vinayek which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498, and 7493, and Street Nos 27, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, and were formerly in the occupation of Dewal Jaffer or his tenants, and then of Biramji Dorabji Banaji, Peroshaw Dadabhoy Bhedwar, and Rustomji Furdonji Boomla, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, and crockeryware, plateware, handsome China and Japanese of vases, table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oleographs and pictures, one D. B. pin fire gun, by Jensen a Bruxelles with implements, &c., &c., the property of A. F. SIMPSON, Esq., Agent, Imperial Bank of Persia.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, opposite the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood inlaid, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, also Japanese furnitures, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, handsome China, Japanese and Majolica flower vases and table ornaments, rich table and hanging kerosine lamps also gas hanging lamp with incandescent burners, one handsome English-made marble clock, musical boxes, one sweet-toned Mahogany square piano in good order by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one large size copying press, very handsome large size Japanese jars, etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Sale of mill stores, one brand new Green's Fuel Economizer, white and coloured yarn, &c.

In the matter of the Indian Companies, Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE-JOHNSTON and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m., (sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Oriental S. and W. Co., Limited, at Colaba,

One brand new Green's fuel economizer, comprising of 24 sets of pipes, there being 8 pipes in such set, a number of various sorts and sizes of wrought iron and cast iron drum pullies.

Also a large stock of spare articles of machinery and parts for mules, ring frames, roving, intersubbing, and other frames by different makers, such as Hetherington, Brooks, and Doxey, Platt Brothers, etc, etc.

Mill stores, viz., leather and camel, hair beltings, bobbings, roller skins, roller clearer, and sizing cloths, ring travellers, healds and reeds, iron copper, &c., bandings assorted, twine, Hessian fillets, hemp, rope, rubber valves and rings, packings, cotton waste of different sorts, and other articles, too numerous to mention,

Also a quantity of white and coloured yarn in bunles and loose.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price back. Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and carefully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B. V. C.) Worlee, Bandra (I. Bengal).

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, dischargers, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON)

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS —

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post.
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*.. Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER B. and N.-W. Ry., Gorakhpore, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the noon of 16th March, 1900, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OIL, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st April, 1901.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 Each giving full particulars, can be obtained on Application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

HARRY R. DICH,
Storekeeper, B. N.-W. Ry. Co.
Samastipur, 14th February, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machuta Camps.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 1492-P, dated 17th July, and 8616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servents proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF BRANCH BOOKING AND PARCELS OFFICE at No. 30-1, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA CITY.

ON and from the 20th FEBRUARY, 1900, a BRANCH BOOKING OFFICE will be OPENED in the City of Calcutta, at No. 30-1, Dalhousie Square, for booking of

1. First and Second Class Passengers.
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on week days only (Government Gazetted holidays excepted) TO all Stations on this and connected Railways VIA ARMENIANGHAT AND KOLA RIVERSIDE.

Parcels, not luggage, may be booked to this office FROM Stations on this and connected Railways VIA KOLA RIVERSIDE AND ARMENIANGHAT.

The charges from and to this Booking Office will be the same as from and to Armenianghat.

The Tickets issued from this office will be available on the date of issue and on the day following, but those issued on a Saturday will also be available for the Steamer on Monday.

Delivery of parcels will also be effected from this office, if so ordered at the time of booking, at the residences of the addressees in Calcutta, bounded as follows :—

North, by Harrison Road.
South, by Lower Circular Road.
East, by Circular Road.
West, by the River Hooghly.

The charge for this purpose will be 2 annas per maund or part of a maund.

Merchants and others who wish that all their parcels should be delivered at their residences are advised to give a written order to that effect to the Booking Clerk, who will register their names in the register kept for that purpose.

For further particulars, see this Railway's printed Notice.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, 13, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, 13th February, 1900.

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 3-51m., 5-38s. Low water, 10-25m., 11-39s.

Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Albert Buildings, 2-30 p.m.

Bombay Telephone Company, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

Civil Medical Students' Ball, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.

Reception at Government House, 9-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian gazelle (Gazella Bennettii) has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mr. H. O. Campbell.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand today, but at the Mahalakshmi Races to-morrow, at 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.—Mail's for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Massilia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

MR. JOSEPH MALINS IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Joseph Malins, the International Chief of the Good Templar Order, who is on a tour round the world, will give at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening, at 5-45, his third and final address on "Temperance all the World Over." At the same meeting, the Bombay Temperance Council will present their President, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, with an address of congratulation on the recent elevation to Knighthood. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade will preside. All are cordially invited.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—The Circus has caught the town if one can judge from the crowded state of the tents nightly and at the matinees the children revel in the performance of the charming little ones—Nellie and Emily. To-night the first pony-jumping contest takes place and should be an exciting contest. Among the ponies entered are Hurlingham, Dory, and Martins who are proving adepts at the gaslight. Entrance free up to 9 p.m., and the management by request will arrange the contest to allow those at the reception to be in time.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of January last 1 horse and 8 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 7 horses and 25 bullocks and 2 buffaloes were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, for curative treatment during the last month. 234 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. 33 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts, and 6 offenders were warned and discharged by the magistrates.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Purshotum Dossa, a Bhatia, aged about fifty-six years. The deceased was a broker in grocery and resided in Shamset Street. About half-past 8 o'clock on the night of the 7th instant a local passenger train from Thana, arrived at the Musjid Bunder Station. Before the train was pulled up, deceased opened the door of a third class compartment and attempted to jump out. In doing so Purshotum fell between the train and the platform of the station. The train was backed and he was extricated and brought on to the platform. It was then found that his left leg had been fractured. The railway police carried the man to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. He never recovered and died on Wednesday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE IN DAMAUN.—A fire broke out on Wednesday morning, at 3 o'clock, in the range of mandwas erected on the seashore behind the Government school, at Lower Damaun, and owing to the combustible nature of the materials of the mandwas, five of them were reduced to ashes within five minutes and before help could be obtained to extinguish the fire. The inmates of the mandwas having lost presence of mind owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, forgot altogether to remove a Machi child of two years lying in a cradle in one of the mandwas and the unfortunate child was burnt to death. The damage was Rs. 500, and the property that of Rowji Ghati, some of whose valuable documents placed in a box were scorched, and property, of the value of Rs. 700 belonging to four machis. Mr. Ardesir Sorabji, the head-master of the school, was present on the spot and rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire and preventing it from taking hold of many other mandwas in the same range.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Arthur Road Hospital, on the body of Dadoo Atmaram, a convict in the Common Prison, aged about thirty years. The deceased was undergoing a term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him on the 22nd ultimo by Mr. S.B. Spencer, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for two offences of house-breaking by night and theft in a building and two offences of theft in a building. He was admitted into the Prison Hospital on the 15th instant suffering from fever. Next day he was found to be suffering from plague, the gland in the left armpit being enlarged. The same day he was sent to the Arthur Road Hospital in charge of prison warders. On the 19th idem pneumonia supervened and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of death from plague was recorded.—Another inquest was held on the body of Narsem Kareem, a convict in the Common Prison, aged about thirty-two years. He was admitted into the prison on the 10th instant, having been convicted by a Presidency Magistrate for theft and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. He was transferred to the Arthur Road Hospital on the 13th instant, suffering from plague, the gland in the left groin being swollen. He died on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of death from plague.

KILLED BY A HACK VICTORIA.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the coroner held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Sivtahalsing Ajmir Sing, a Purdesee, aged about fifty years. The deceased was a pritsman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and worked at the Grant Road Station. On Monday afternoon he was walking from the Grant Road Station to Grant Road when a hack victoria containing two passengers came from behind. While the deceased was about ten paces ahead, the horse suddenly tripped, and the bridle came off. The animal took fright and bolted off with the gharry. The driver shouted out to the deceased, but he did not seem to hear the warning. He was knocked down by the horse's head and one of the front wheels passed over him. The horse continued its mad career up to the Sassoon Reformatory School, where it was secured. When picked up, deceased was unconscious and bleeding from his nose and right ear and had abrasions on various parts of his body. He was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that besides the abrasions, five ribs on the right side had been fractured. He was detained under treatment, but showed no signs of improvement, and died on Wednesday. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to shock consequent on extensive and severe injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION DISMISSED.—At the Mazagon Police Court Mr. S. B. Spencer gave his decision in the case in which James Harris, a yard overseer, in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores at Parel, charged Rama Nana with defamation. Mr. L. DeSouza and Mr. Quadros pleaders, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Dhunjishaw barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The magistrate, in giving judgment, said that the accused worked under the complainant. The latter had been in the service of the railway company for the last six or seven years. In the month of September last, accused wanted to get his son employed in the same department in which he was working. He spoke about it to the complainant and asked him to be good enough to recommend the boy to his superior officer, Mr. Chamberlain. It was alleged that complainant demanded from accused Rs. 20 for the job. The accused alleged that he paid this sum to the complainant at his bungalow in the presence of his (accused's) wife and one Dhondee. Complainant promised to see the lad employed. A few days afterwards it was found that Mr. Chamberlain would not give the appointment to the lad. The accused thereupon demanded the return of the money from the complainant. The latter, however, denied having received any money from accused. When matters came to a crisis complainant reported the accused for being negligent in his work and had him dismissed from the service. The accused then forwarded a petition to the higher authorities, complaining, amongst other things, of the bribe that had been taken from him. An inquiry was then made but as the superintendent of the railway stores could not come to any decision on the subject, he made an order that complainant must go to a court of law and vindicate his own character. There had been evidence offered on both sides and the only question, his worship remarked, the court had to decide was whether the sum of money was paid or not to the complainant as alleged by the accused. Complainant said he did not receive the bribe. In the first place it must be noted that the accused was a good honest man earning his bread in an honest way and it seemed rather strange that all of a sudden, after a long and good service, his immediate superior (complainant) should have found fault with him to such a degree as to necessitate his dismissal. In the second place it was rather difficult to believe that the accused would be capable of trumping up a false charge against the complainant. The statement of the accused that he paid the money, had been corroborated by his wife and the rest of the evidence, for the defence was very clear and satisfactory and in the opinion of the court thoroughly reliable. Judging from the probabilities of the case, the magistrate was almost certain that the money was paid by the accused to the complainant, who was admittedly in monetary difficulties. Having decided this main issue in the case in favour of the accused, the magistrate observed that there was no necessity of going at length into the allegations made by accused in his petition to higher authorities. The accused committed no offence, as the allegations were justifiable in law, and are therefore no libel. The accused was, therefore discharged.

HIGH COURT.—APPELATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

WARNING BY DOGS AGAINST DACOITS.

IMPERATRIX VS BUDAN WALAD DUDDA BUDAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in December last, convicted the accused of assembling for the purpose of committing dacoity and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Mr. Lord said the only question for decision in the case was whether the accused had assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity. The case for the Crown was that one night two of the witnesses, who were living in huts on account of the plague, heard the dogs barking, and on going outside their huts, saw seven to ten people collected, who ran away on hearing the shouts and noise and on finding that the residents were aroused. The villagers pursued them, some being followed into a field, where on a search, the accused was found lying down in the jowaree covered with his kamli. Sundry stones were found at the place, where the dacoits were seen standing. Accused, when caught, made a statement, in consequence of which other steps were taken, but no one was caught. He made a detailed confession before a third-class magistrate. Mr. Lord thought the case was an absolutely clear one. Dacoity in the Bangal Taluka, he said, had been extremely rife and needed strict repression. Accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CONCURRENT SENTENCES

INPERATRIX VS. BHUGWANDAS BALDAS.

THIS was a reference by Mr. W. W. Drew, District Magistrate, Bijapur, of the proceedings in this case of Mr. A. R. Coltre, first class magistrate, Bijapur. The accused was tried before Mr. Chitre for three different offences against property, all of which occurred in September or October 1899 and sentenced on 21st November for one offence to one month's rigorous imprisonment; on 13th December, for three offences to two months' rigorous imprisonment; and on 15th December, for three offences to two months' rigorous imprisonment for each. This made a total of thirteen months, but the magistrate ordered that the six months inflicted at the last sentence should be concurrent with the six months inflicted at the second. This the magistrate was precluded from doing under section 397, Code of Criminal Procedure, though he could have made the sentences awarded at each trial run concurrently. The seven months awarded under the first two sentences were, in Mr. Drew's opinion, quite adequate punishment; and he asked that the sentences in the second and third cases be revised, so as to make up between them a sentence of six months' imprisonment running continuously.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the reference, said: The passing of concurrent sentences is opposed to the provisions of section 397, Criminal Procedure Code. We must, therefore, reverse the order. At the same time, in accordance with the recommendation of the District Magistrate, we reduce each of the sentences of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed on the 12th and 15th December 1899 to three months, the one to commence on the expiration of the other.

MADDENED BY SUSPICION.

IMPERATRIX VS. PARBHA VAJA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in December last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Bhatta Naths. On the 10th November last, the body of the deceased was found in a state which left no doubt that murder had been committed. The medical evidence showed that death was due to wounds on the neck and head, which appeared to have been caused by very violent blows with an edged instrument like an axe. Kuber Valla alleged that he was an eye-witness of the murder. The accused had made two confessions and had produced a blood-stained axe, and had made an attempt to bribe the chief constable who was enquiring into the case. Kuber appeared, said the Session Judge, to be a stranger and to have no motive for attempting to swear away the life or liberty of the accused. The Session Judge saw nothing on the record to support the theory that the confessions of the accused were extorted by violence or induced by improper means. He admitted therein that, maddened by his own suspicions and the comments of the villagers as to the relations between his wife and the deceased, he killed the latter with an axe. This he produced from an earthen jar in his house. Suspicious stains were noticed on the wooden handle of this axe, which was sent to the Chemical Analyser, who reported that he found traces of mammalian blood thereon. Rs. 80 were offered by the accused to the chief constable. The jury convicted the accused of murder, but recommended him to mercy in view of the relations between his wife and the deceased. Accepting the verdict, and concurring with the recommendation to mercy, Mr. Fry sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Their lordships, looking to all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE MADRAS MOPLAHS

COMPLAINT FROM THEIR HIGH PRIEST.

THE Moplah High Priest in a letter to the "Madras Mail" claims to represent in its true light and episode which was sought to be utilised for creating racial animosity and exasperating the Moplah community of Malabar to acts of violence. In November last Mr. Krishna Rau, sub-Judge of Calicut, delivered a speech in a Society of Theists. A correspondent wrote an account of this speech in the "Kerala Sanchari," a weekly Vernacular paper published at Calicut. The representations of this correspondent tended to show that the lecturer had decried the Mahomedan religion by saying that the Koran was got from a well and as such is unauthentic. Subsequent to this publication a Moplah ex-dient of Calicut filed a complaint before the District Magistrate under Section 298 I. P. C. against Mr. Krishna Rau and another, Mr. A. Gopalan, hospital Assistant attached to the Calicut Lunatic Asylum and Chairman of the occasion, as abettor. As the High Priest and hereditary Tangal of the Moplah community, the matter came up to me. Considerable excitement was produced among my co-religionists, and considering their easily excitable nature and the past history of Moplah outrages in the District, the matter assumed a very grave aspect. In a subsequent issue of the same Vernacular paper, the "Sanchari, its" proprietor, Mr. C. M. Ravichan, contradicted the previous contribution by stating that Mr. Krishna Rau had not decried the Mahomedan religion, but only its accretions due to interested priestcraft; and to this contradiction was appended a note by the Editor desiring to be furnished with a true account of the proceedings of that day, although, curious enough, the Editor himself was present on the occasion. In the same paper appeared a notice from the proprietor that he had given up his connection with it. Other local papers were giving an entirely different version of the affair and endeavours to bring about a compromise of complaint I had reason to believe would prove fruitless, as the complainant appeared to be very strongly backed up, and would not yield. All these appeared to complicate matters, an attempt was made by deliberate misrepresentation through a public journal, and by setting up a co-religionist of mine, to create racial animosity, I had the greatest difficulty to allay the excitement among my brethren by assuring them that nothing derogatory to their religion was meant and what they knew through the public print was misrepresentation. We are certain that some one unconnected with our religion, for some interested personal motives sought this means of creating a mass of dangerous public excitement which, if allowed to continue, might have had most disastrous effects. We hope it will not be long before we succeed in unearthing him before the authorities with a view to their taking such steps as they deem expedient to remove such causes which tend to dangerously break the peace of the District and directly work enormous injury to my poor misguided co-religionists.

Since our present respected Collector, Mr. Dance, took charge of the District, there have been no Moplah outbreaks, thanks to his judicious measures to prevent their occurrence, and this endeavour to destory peace long sought for is certainly abominable in that it tends to defeat his righteous, endeavours, so far successful, of giving us continued peace. Mr. Dance has all along displayed remarkably cool judgment unaffected by alarmist views, which has hitherto succeeded in preventing those disturbances so common in this District.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST BANK MANAGERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent McDermott again charged Raoji Narayan Parulekar alias N. Melgiri Raoji, Vishnu Narayan Parulekar, Krishnaji Narayan Parulekar, Balkrishna Tatia Desai and Hari Suriaji Desai with criminal breach of trust, misappropriation, and falsification of accounts. Mr. Bland, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Cursondas Chabildas Lallubhai, a director of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited; Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended accused Nos. 2, 4 and 5; and Mr. Velinkar, pleader, accused Nos. 1 and 3.

Emmanuell Menzies, examined by Mr. Bland said, that he was at present unemployed. He saw an advertisement in the "Madras Times" in November, 1898, requiring the services of a corresponding clerk. He corresponded with the advertiser and received a reply about a week after from M. Hare & Co., Managing Agents of the Deccan Banking Agency Corporation. Witness thereupon called at their offices and inquired for Mr. Hare. He was shown into a room, where he saw the first accused Melgiri. Witness asked if he was Mr. Hare. The latter not replying to the question, asked him to sit down. Witness showed him the letter he had received in reply to his application and his testimonials. After some correspondence with the accused, witness was appointed a correspondence clerk and joined his appointment on the 1st December. He was subsequently appointed head clerk and later on to the general supervision of the office. The share-register was kept in witness' charge. The first accused was the proprietor of Mr. Hare and Company. It was a native firm and one Mr. Melgiri was the sole proprietor. On the 9th March, last year, Mr. M. C. Carter, a tea-planter of Mussoori, inquired if thirty-five shares were available at Rs. 100 each. Mr. Melgiri sent a reply in the affirmative, adding that the shares were available by transference and that he should send money. This aroused witness' suspicion, who knew there were six thousand shares remaining unallotted yet. The first accused replied that the object was to fill up gaps in certain transactions, entered into before. In a short time after this he received from the Bombay Office a cash abstract. An entry in that and another in the share register showed that Shridhar Gopal, who had about two hundred shares on his name, had fully paid-up calls on the thirty-five shares. The final call amounted to Rs.1,750, but no corresponding entry for the same could be found in the Bombay general rough book. Negotiations carried on with Mr. Carter having fallen through, nine of the thirty-five shares were sold to other parties but the purchase-money of these did not go to Mr. Shridhar.

J. J. Coelho, a clerk in the branch office at Bombay, said that he was employed on the 24th March last. Second accused was the head of the office. Besides him there were four clerks, one cashier and four peons, employed in the office. Witness' duty was to keep rough and fair cash books and the lodger. He also made out fair copies of draft letters. On the 17th January second accused left for Madras, giving witness a general power of attorney and leaving with him in cash Rs. 1,200-0-4 as balance in hand. That amount was in accordance with the rough cash book, and it was initialled by second accused. But the fair cash book showed the cash in hand on that date to be Rs. 9,833-10-3. When he gave over charge to Mr. Cursondas, the balance in hand was Rs. 1,400. The fair cash book was written up to the 23rd only and showed Rs. 10,131-0-8 as balance. The difference between the balance should remain with the second accused who took out sums of money from time to time on his private account and for his own private purposes. The payment entries were in the name of "V. P." which were accused's initials. Krishnaji, the third accused, used to go to the office and do out-door work for the Bank. When the 2nd accused went away to Madras, he instructed witness to hand over the keys of the safe and desk to the third accused. Witness continued to do so until the 24th January, on which date the third accused declined to take charge of them. On that date witness asked the third accused to inform his brother that the books were taken charge of by Mr. Cursondas and Mr. Bland. The telegram shown to him was in the handwriting of the clerk Ribeiro and was signed by the third accused. Mr. Bland read the telegram. There was entry of Rs. 0,400 having been advanced by the Bank to the third accused on a promissory note dated the 19th June, 1899. That sum was alleged to have been received from the second accused. But as no such sum was actually received or paid, the entry must be false. The second accused speculated in Government Papers and shares. His losses were mostly paid from the Bank's funds. The witness showed such items from the book. Some of the payments were authorised by the second accused who had fixed his initials thereto.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 1st March.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mundw & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	26	9	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	33	9	64
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar ...	13	13	33
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	30	16	111
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	12	9	35
G Mahim and Worli ...	7	7	36
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	39	70
Total ...	132	103	421
Total plague deaths to date ...	66,585	57,583	
Same date last year ...	161	125	332
Cholera ...	1	2	
Small-pox ...	32	42	

PRECAUTIONS AT PERIM.

In exercise of the powers delegated by the Governor General in Council under Section 2 (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe a new set of temporary measure rules for quarantine against plague applicable to vessels arriving at Perim.

DAMAUN.

On Monday there were two death from plague at Lower Damaun, the victims being a Mahomedan of Kharawad and a Doobla near Mr. Damaunwala's mandva for Kanji charity. On Tuesday there were four deaths, the victims being another Mahomedan of Kharawad, a Khatran of Khatrivad and a Doobla and a Gola in the mandwas. Both plague and small-pox epidemics have broken out at Dholer where two victims have been made by plague with a dozen more lying attacked, while smallpox has carried away five persons besides a few lying attacked.

RAILWAY INSPECTION.

The following is a statement of plague cases and deaths reported from stations at which railway medical inspections are carried out:—

Stations.	During the weeks ending 9th February 1900. Cases detected	Deaths	From 17th Oct 1898 to 2nd February 1900. Cases detected	Deaths	Total. Cases detected	Deaths
Palghar ...	9	3	98	74	107	77
Anand ...	2	2	82	40	84	42
Kalyan ...	9	5	385	259	394	264
Poona ...	3	1	157	94	160	95
Belgaum ...	..	..	5	..	5	..
Londa ...	..	..	6	3	6	3
Hubli ...	..	..	9	6	9	6
Bagalkot ...	..	..	13	8	13	8
Bhusawal ...	..	..	13	10	13	10
Broach ...	..	..	2	..	2	..
Sholapur ...	..	..	6	4	6	4
Manmar ...	..	..	11	7	11	7
Dohad ...	..	..	8	7	8	7
Satara Road ...	..	..	14	8	14	8
Nasik Road ...	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ahmednagar ...	..	..	3	2	3	2
Dhond ...	..	..	7	5	7	5
Total ...	23	11	819	527	842	538

OVERHEARD IN A 'BUS.—"Sir, you are a clumsy fellow—you trod on my foot." "I am extremely sorry—I hope I did not hurt you very much." The soft answer turned away the other's wrath, and even produced an apology. "Oh, no, not very much—you must excuse me, I am a little irritable—fact is, out of sorts, liver, biliousness, and that sort of thing, you know—thoroughly wretched." "My dear sir, of course I excuse you, but why don't you take something?" "Tried everything—no good." "Nonsense, you haven't tried Holloway's Pills, I know—they never fail in cases like yours." "God! I never thought of 'em. By jove, I'll try 'em at once. Hi! conductor, stop the 'bus."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND AND OTHER GREAT POWERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being inadvertently misreported in the letter which you have done me the honour of publishing in your valuable issue of yesterday, I desire your kind indulgence in letting me put forth, in a concise form, the peace proposals which I expressly stated were worth cabling to Europe.

The prosecution of the war to the bitter end would be replete with many a new disastrous position in African, Continental and Asiatic politics. The reasons may be found in the following:—

(a) If peace be not concluded following the relief of Ladysmith, Mafeking, &c., but after the British flag was hoisted over the capitals of the Transvaal and Free Orange States, the punishments and sufferings which would justly be imposed upon the insurgents and the subject masses, will be so formidable as to arouse on their behalf the sympathies and active intervention of Russia, France Germany, &c.

(b) In the event of the war being relentlessly prosecuted, no resolution on the part of the British Government will be justifiable, short of annexation of the two States. This the European Powers will hardly tolerate lest it might disturb the balance of power; whereas any worthless or inadequate compensation obtained would be a real source of grievance and bitterness to the great Empire who might not, therefore yield, thus giving rise to dangerous complications.

(c) Suspension of hostilities, soon after the relief of the garrisons would pave the way for a complete, over-hauling of the defence systems of the British Empire, putting a stop to further butchery, waste and desolation on both sides; whereas a full insistance on the terms, demanded by the Paramount Power, before Pretoria hurried on the War to encompass Boer crafty ends, might receive the approval of the Great Powers leading to the peaceful and healing progress of the two Republics, by that time chastened with the rod of common-sense, moderation and equity.

(d) The free offer by the British Government of such an armistice, if not accepted, would leave no room for the Powers to detract from the fruits of the victory obtained by our benevolent Government. The South African Continent might then, happily, become a Feudal Continent like Hindustan, free of the perpetual rancour of a handful of dazed political lunatics, nefarious and greedy adventurers and foreign designing wranglers sporting with the world's peace.

(e) The offer of an armistice would probably meet with lively gratitude from the Africanders, who might still retain their own local government, which they have been on the point of forfeiting in a fit of infatuation; the British Government would by this armistice be placed side by side with the peace-loving Czar, while the military strength of Britain will attain an irresistible maximum in British and Feudatory South Africa.

Thus, Sir, may all the Powers be freed from a tremendous sin, loathsome in the sight of God and man, and one which, moreover, outrages the feelings of the best of the Eastern races and perpetuates the worst type of barbarism among the most civilised nations of the earth! The solution, I offer, is in part at least, a solution of the great problem of the world, the other day discussed by the Great Powers under the warm wings of a beautiful Divinity of Peace, the young Queen of Holland. The proposal for an armistice would be placed before the great ambassadors at a time when the British forces will have attained overwhelming strength and numbers in South Africa, when no doubt would remain as to the ultimate success of the British arms against those selfish and counterfeit republicans.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAW ARDESHIR.

Baroda, 21st February, 1900.

MUNICIPAL MUNIFICENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is by this time well-known that Bombay is far from responding cordially to the call of charity either near, as in the case of the famine, or distant, as in the case of the sufferings from war in South Africa. In these circumstances the liberal attitude of our City Municipality—with its debts and onerous burdens—towards the proposed Research Institute must strike many as rather ill proportioned. The mortality of the City averages nearly ten thousand a month, a stunning figure, making every allowance for death from plague. Every surplus pie in the civic treasury should therefore be reserved and spent in measures for reducing this appalling death-rate, which threatens to become a normal condition in the City. The Research University can afford to wait as far as the Municipal aid is concerned, though to my mind, it is not clear why in matters of this kind we can not follow the example of Japan and start fellowships for getting Indian students trained in useful science and arts in the Universities of Europe and America, if it is seriously thought that India will eventually find employment for all the successful candidates. Private benevolence in Bombay to my knowledge has already tried one or two experiments in sending to Europe or America men to learn the art of manufacturing glass and dyeing cloth. How far have the services of these trained experts been successful in helping these industries in India? It is sealed knowledge to the public. Has the demand sprung up for indigenous talent to develop the hidden resources of India? Is Indian capital ready to be invested in such untried experiments? If so let us by all means have the Research Institute, but let the Municipality see that a more favourable opportunity than the present is chosen for making a liberal grant to such an Institute.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Feb. 22. N. M. LUNGRANA.

INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT MEERUT.

THE following was the business done at the meeting of the Indian Polo Association on Tuesday, when there was a large and representative gathering:—

The proposal to have an Official Measurer for the Association was lost by a majority of votes.

The following important proposal by Colonel Muir, seconded by Major Patton-Bethune, was passed:—"For the future I. P. A. certificates, Calcutta and Western India Turf Club certificates subsequent to the 1st April, 1899, shall be accepted at the registered heights, and in addition selected men in various parts of the country shall be authorised to measure ponies and give I. P. A. certificates. The expenses of measuring to be paid by the Association, the fee to be Rs. 10, or Rs. 2 for the registration of a Turf Club certificated pony. In the event of no selected measurer being available, a local measurer shall be authorised to pass ponies for that tournament only. The Executive Committee of the Association shall be entrusted with the selection of men to measure for I. P. A. certificates."

The question of height was discussed, and the votes alternated between 14 hands and 14.1. There were 22 for the former and 26 for the latter, and 14.1 is now adopted as the height.

The following Committee has been appointed for the season:—General Elliot, President; Colonel Muir, Honorary Secretary; Major Kirke, for Bombay; Major Fasken, for Madras: and the Secretaries of the In

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, at 9-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, 23rd February, 1900.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levee are entitled, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Reception are requested to bring with them a card with their names very legibly written upon it, to be given to the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor at the time of presentation.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in full Dress.

Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in Evening Dress.

Officers and Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree at His Excellency the Governor's Levee are, together with the Ladies of their families accompanying them, entitled to it on this occasion. But, in order to make certain of securing the privilege, they are requested to be at Government House not later than 9-15 p.m.

By Order,

RICHARD OWEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary, to H. E. the Governor.

Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Malabar Point, 19th February, 1900.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£101 1-8 plus 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£109 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 ,, Govt. Securities....£64 3-16 ,,
Bar Silver in London .....27 3-8—1-8
,, New York .....59 3-4—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25·20 1-2 plus 1-2
,, New York .....59 3-4 —1-4
Discount. Bank of England 4 per cent. unchanged.
,, Short London Bills 3 3-4 per cent ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 3-4 per cent ,,

at the weekly Sale of Council Bills yesterday:—
Rs. 23,90,000 went to Calcutta.
Rs. 3,50,000 went to Bombay.
Rs. 8,50,000 went to Madras.

Rs. 41,90,000.

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1-4 1-16. Minimum rate received, 59 per cent; above that rate in full.

Rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16'06.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—
Rs. 9,90 000 went to Calcutta.
Rs. nil went to Bombay.
Rs. nil went to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1-8. Minimum rate received 59 per cent; above that rate in full.

Rates of allotment, Calcutta, 16'12.

	Rs.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week	52,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week	50,00,000
Extra Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000	at 1-4 3-32
Extra Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 2,00 000	at 1-4 5-32

EXCHANGE.—On opening this morning the Bank's drawing rates were drawn 1-32nd all round, with one buyer of Credits having 1-4 5-16 for ready, at which some were placed. Later in the day some Bank demand was given at 1-4 1-8 and 1-4 11-32 was the best going for Credits. 1-4 1-16 T. T. was offering up to 15th March. 1-32 T. T. was offering up to 15th April, without eliciting any enquiry. The following are closing quotations:—

T. T.	1-4 1-16
D. D.	3-32
3 months' Credits	11-32
3 months' Francs	171 3-4
30 days on Hongkong	142 3-4
,, Shanghai	193 1-2
,, Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market opened at Rs. 95-9-0 for ready and Rs. 95-10-0 forward, declining to Rs. 95-8 for the settlement with very little doing.

MONEY.—Is easy and nothing better than 5 1-2 to 5 per cent can be got for short deposits.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is down 41 lacks, but the rate of interest remains unchanged there as likewise here at 8 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES—

Bank of Bombay	1,222 1-2
Commercial Bank of India	70
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.	400,
Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.	1627 1-2
Star of India do. do.	170
Mofussil Press Co	157 1-2
New Indian ,,	132 1-2
Volkarts	900

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation—A dividend of Rs. 450 has been paid for the year ended 31st May 1899, and the shares now stand at Rs. 6650. New Issue, Rs. 1690.

FREIGHTS.—Dull, with holders of Tonnage very firm without any enquiry from Shippers.

COALS.—A fresh line of Dasharger, July to December, has been sold at Rs. 15 and about 600 tons for February-March, at Rs. 15-8. Re-sales of Bird's Navigation have been made for February Shipments at Rs. 13-8-0.

WHEAT is unchanged with nothing doing.

LINSEED is easier and business has been done at Rs. 8-11 per cwt.

GINGELLY—Rs. 43-8 for Red. Market quiet but steady.

RAPE.—Prices of all descriptions are unchanged with nothing doing.

CASTER SEED is quieter at Rs. 38 per candy with a small business passing.

COTTON—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export, 8,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports, 9000 bale. Egyptian Fair Brown, 8 1-8. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
4·56	4·53	4·50	4·43	4·41
—1-32	—1-32	—1-32	—1-32	—1-32

COTTON in New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	31,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	13,000 ,,
Exports to Continent	16,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-8 unch.
Futures, month of May	8·53—1
Do do August	8·39—1

New York Market closed to-day.

Good Broach is being rushed up, it is said by a syndicate of speculators, and rates are irregular. Ready Cotton is quiet with little or no demand from Shippers, Mills or dealers. and there is very little speculative enquiry for almost any description.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	...
Barsee & Nugur	126
Berar	230
Total Comras	356
Dhollera	28
Broach	122
Compta & Dharwar	15
Bengals	1,542
Sind	50
American	370
Other sorts	2
Total	2,485

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay.—

Wheat	4,461 cwts.
Linseed	6,236 ,,
Rapeseed	1,943 ,,
Gingellyseed	42,763 ,,
Poppyseed	211 ,,
Groundnuts	1,178 ,,
Castorseed	8,751 ,,
Rice	232,050 ,,

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE BOMBAY MINT
For the week ending 21st February.

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 14th February		34,04,000
Do. Government Silver on do. do.		13,94,000
Total		47,98,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	8,10,000	
Do. do. do. Government	11,000	
		8,21,000
		56,17,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	15,89,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous	1,000	
		15,90,000
Balance on evening of the 21st Feb		40,27,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	26,25,000
Do. do. Government	14,02,000
	40,27,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay:—	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage	13,74,000
Bullion belonging to Government	2,000
	13,76,000

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 17th February, 1900:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	24,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 27,04,818-1-8 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 8,43,900-0-1 }	35,48,748	1	4
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	258,04,987	1	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	20,183	0	3
Sundries	38,875	9	6
Total	378,12,773	12	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	78,28,143	8	0
Other authorised Investments	7,37,466	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	66,83,637	10	7
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	43,37,661	7	11
Bills discounted and purchased	59,65,106	5	4
Balances with other Banks	6,74,830	3	9
Bullion	33,727	8	8
Dead stock	9,67,540	6	5
Stamps	5,897	4	2
Sundries	1,33,481	11	1
	273,76,492	15	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	104,39,280	13	3
Total Rs.	378,12,773	12	11

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CHHAPAKHANAWALLA—February 22nd, at his residence, 2nd Parsiwada, Khetwady, Bombay, Jamsetji Pallonji Chhapakhanawalla, son-in-law of Manockji Cowasji Mistry, and uncle of Dadabhoy Sorabji Reader. Deeply regretted. Funeral this (Friday) morning at 8 o'clock.

THOMPSON—February 22nd, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Mary Cross, the beloved wife of Edgar Wakelin Thompson and daughter of G. A. Sutherland, aged 19 years 4 months.

RAWAL PINDI.

MARRIAGE.

MILLETT—ANDERSON—February 14, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Rev. H. Spence Grey, William James Millett, Bridge Inspector, N.-W. Railway, to Stella Maud, youngest daughter of the late R. S. Anderson, Traffic Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—February 3, at Dharwar, the wife of Francis Deane Davidson, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CONWAY-POOLE—JOHNSTON—February 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Fyzabad, by the Rev P D Johnson, A P D to Ivan Maxwell Conway-Poole, I S C, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel M Conway-Poole, Burmah Commission, and of Mrs Conway-Poole, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

DEATHS

ALDRIDGE—February 18, at Ludhiana, Punjab, of pneumonia, Elsie, the beloved wife of Mr V O Aldridge, and third daughter of the late Mr J A Harding, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, aged 19 years.

DUNCAN—February 12, at Nagpur, C P, Janet, the dearly loved daughter of Mr and Mrs G R Duncan, aged 18 years.

DAVIDSON—February 14, at Dharwar, Frances Dorothy, daughter of Francis Deane and Catherine Davidson.

FITZHERBERT—At Lahore, John Raoul Brian Fitzherbert late of the N-W Railway, aged 60 years (Deeply regretted by all who knew him.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.

IT is now possible to understand the immediate results of the advance of General French's mixed force, cavalry, mounted infantry and infantry, by a circuitous route to Kimberley and the movement of the Sixth and Seventh Divisions under Lord Roberts to Jacobsdal and subsequently to Paardeberg. The first and direct effect was, of course, to relieve the long-beleaguered garrison of the Diamond City. The second, and far more important strategically, was the compulsory evacuation of the practically impregnable position of Magersfontein by Commandant Cronje, whose communications were menaced by the advance of Roberts in strong force. French's column reached Kimberley on Thursday evening, when the Sixth Division was entering Jacobsdal. So far as can be made out from the vague indications alone available, Cronje, on Friday night, withdrew his force and his heavy guns, with stores and ammunition sufficient to fill one thousand ox-wagons. With five thousand men to protect the guns and wagons—the rest, according to one account, being desired to retire independently—he crossed a bend of the Modder River, the British force sent to intercept him, arriving after he had completed that hazardous operation. As Methuen's position was south of the Modder like that of Cronje at Magersfontein, the latter by this manœuvre placed the river between himself and Methuen's force, and had a clear start for Bloemfontein. The pursuit was undertaken not by Methuen's column but by one of General Kelly-Kenny's Brigade, which overtook his rearguard and captured a number of wagons and shelled his laager. There was serious fighting with Cronje's rearguard and flanking force on the 16th and 18th, in which nine British officers were killed, thirty-nine wounded, and one missing. The Boers claim to have repulsed the attack and to have made fair progress. The British losses appear to have been chiefly incurred in the neighbourhood of Paardeberg, a hill some thirty miles east of Jacobsdal, where Lord Roberts arrived on Monday afternoon. The Boers must have been headed off, for one of their Generals states that they stormed and captured several kopjes between Paardeberg and Koodoosrand, capturing forty prisoners. Evidently Cronje was endeavouring to reach Bloemfontein where he would be in railway communication with the Transvaal, and the considerable force under Joubert in Natal. From Paardeberg to Bloemfontein is only sixty miles, and Cronje must, by this time, have reached the Free State capital if he were not surrounded, as one of the London papers asserted three days ago on the faith of private information from a Cabinet Minister. As the War Office has not published good news, we must regard it as apocryphal. Lord Roberts can move on Bloemfontein if transport is available; if not he will probably move west and get into touch again with the railway, on which he must depend for his supplies. Troops and supplies are being hurried up to Kimberley, and it is probable that Methuen will make that his headquarters for the relief of Mafeking.

On the Natal side the effect of Lord Roberts' skilful movements north of the Modder was immediately felt, Sir Redvers Buller at once resumed the offensive, and without much difficulty drove the enemy out of all the positions held by them south of the Tugela. Joubert withdrew his force from Colenso and General Hart, crossing the river, easily dislodged the weak rearguard on the railway. That impregnable position has fallen without a blow. The Boers are in full retreat, but there is not the faintest hint of their destination. Joubert might return through the Reenen Pass into the Free State and, with Cronje's force, operate against Roberts. Or he could retreat to the strong position of Laing's Nek and there make head against the combined strength of Sir Redvers Buller and Sir George White. The siege of Ladysmith cannot be maintained unless Joubert is content to remain in his now perilous position and be himself enveloped. He will have to avoid that catastrophe by following the example of Cronje and effecting the withdrawal of his heavy artillery and stores with as little loss as possible while there is still time. If he elects to throw his main force into the Free State he can do so with comparative ease and even expedition by utilising the railway passing through Reenen's Pass to Harrismith and Bethlehem, when he will be within seventy miles of Bloemfontein. The railway thence will put him in direct railway communication with Pretoria, 230 miles to the north-east. A comparatively small force could hold the fortified position at Laings Nek against Buller for a week or two. He would still have the advantage of operating on interior lines, while the communications of Lord Roberts and Lord Methuen on the west and of General Buller on the east would have become somewhat dangerously extended. In the opinion of many strategists, the Boer leaders committed a serious military fault in dissipating their strength to undertake a series of sieges, which they were not prepared to bring to a timely issue by the usual means of assaults in force. Although the advantage conferred by the new armaments on the defence rendered that course impossible, they might have turned their mobility and their superior numbers to account by moving direct on Cape Town and Maritzburg before the British reinforcement arrived. The military critic of the "Edinburgh Review" gives strong reasons for such an offensive. It is certain that a European Power that divided its forces to besiege positions which it could not reduce would court the inevitable penalty of defeat. Three centuries ago Turenne discovered that while his adversary was besieging a strong place, it was the easiest thing in the world to take up a position on his line of communications and cut off his supplies. Roberts has acted on that principle with conspicuous success. The era of prolonged and fruitless sieges on the one hand, and of frontal attacks carried with great gallantry but with entire disregard of accepted principles of war on the other has come to a close so far as this war is concerned. We must now expect new developments. Overwhelming strength of battalions and superior training will be pitted against mobility, marksmanship, and intuitive perception of the advantages conferred by the alternations of veld, kopje and African climate. The ultimate issue is not in any doubt; but even rear-guard actions have their list of casualties and make homes desolate. Even as we write comes the news that fierce fighting is expected at Colenso, which the telegram had just told us had been evacuated by the Boers and occupied by General Hart. On the west Cronje, surrounded and subjected to a heavy rifle and shell fire, was making a stubborn resistance on Wednesday, five days after his retreat from Magersfontein. His destruction or capture might end the war by making Joubert's position desperate.

A REVIEW of the returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency for the quarter ending 30th September last does not report any falling off as might have been anticipated, but rather a substantial increase. The total rail-borne trade during that quarter amounted to 178 lakhs of maunds equivalent to an increase of over forty-three per cent. in the trade of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Local trade nearly doubled itself. As a matter of course, the chief feature of the trade of the quarter was the movement of food-grains. In view of the impending scarcity increased supplies of food-grains began to flow into the Presidency from the North-West Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab in the north, Madras and Mysore in the south, and Hyderabad and the Berars in the east. Bombay acting as a distributing centre for foreign and local produce began to supply stocks to the internal railway blocks, while the Deccan and the Karnatak districts, where the September rains gave hopes of fair harvests, despatched part of their stocks of grain to Guzerat and Kathiawar, where supplies had already run short. A glance at the principal articles of variation shows a marked falling off in imports of coal and coke, due possibly to depression in trade as well perhaps as to some considerable balance in the hand remaining over from the previous quarter. But whatever the cause the difference was remarkably great—a decrease of 388 lakhs of maunds from Hyderabad, thirty-two from the Central Provinces, and five lakhs of maunds from Bengal, a total of four and a quarter lakhs. In imports of raw cotton too, though the aggregate trade improved eighty-one thousand maunds, receipts from Madras fell off by fourteen thousand maunds and it reduced its exports to less than half. Hyderabad shows a fall of five thousand, but all other blocks contributed to the improved total. Wheat imports showed an expansion of nearly seven lakhs of maunds and there was an abnormal expansion of more than seven lakhs of maunds in food-grains other than wheat, principally jowar and bajri. Under exports, iron and steel are shown to have improved though brass declined. Kerosine oil fell and European cotton goods, twist as well as piece-goods, returned lighter figures, Indian piece-goods however remaining stationary. The improvements noted under Local Trade occurred under all but four heads, the deficits being manufactured cotton, metals, sugar and tobacco—a total of a lakh and a half of maunds altogether. The fall in manufactured cotton was chiefly owing to reduced activity shown by European goods, consignments of which to all blocks being made on a smaller scale, notably of piece-goods to Guzarat and North Deccan. Among Indian goods twist only improved in imports into Bombay from Guzerat. The local trade in Indian goods showed no tendency to fluctuate.

PARTICULAR reference is made to the evil times resulting from the failure of the last rains in the report on the administration of the Central Provinces during the past year. While the excellent kharif harvest of 1897, followed by an average rabi crop, did much to remove the traces of the famine of 1896, the agriculturists had not thoroughly recovered their loss, and it was felt that the collection of outstanding revenues would be a slow process. The rabi crop of last year was distinctly poor. The Chief Commissioner instituted an exhaustive enquiry and on this based orders re-adjusting the burdens. These arrangements have now been rendered nugatory by further crop failures, and cautious and tentative measures are swallowed up in a scheme of famine relief more extensive even than that of 1897. Such a series of misfortunes has had a detrimental effect upon the revenue, though up to the commencement of the hard times arrears were so rare and insignificant as to be practically unknown. The collection of revenue was an automatic process; it has now become a most difficult business. The work done by the municipalities has been good, but the presence of plague in several towns has placed an unduly heavy strain upon the finances, and in some of the smaller towns similarly afflicted, the question of Government aid is under consideration. The trade of the Province increased, and the value of exports exceeded that of imports by over two crores. The exports of cotton were the highest on record, and there has been a large expansion in the exports of all kinds of agricultural produce. The finances show the natural recovery from a year of famine. One marked effect of famine is the setting back of the progress of education, but this ground would have been recovered during the year under review had not financial reasons rendered the closing of 139 primary schools imperative. The schools selected for abolition were the smallest and most inefficient, and many of them probably of very little use. Still the necessity for such a measure is much to be regretted, and if, as appears to be not improbable, financial exigencies render further economies inevitable, they will probably be applied to secondary rather than to primary institutions.

THE friends in this country of Count Angelo de Gubernatis will be interested to know that on 7th April will be celebrated in Italy the jubilee of that gifted traveller and writer. The honorary president of the Committee of Foreign Ladies is her Majesty the Queen of Roumania. This committee has undertaken the task of inducing illustrious writers and the numerous friends and admirers, whom Count Gubernatis has made at home and abroad, to join in the demonstration which Italians are preparing for his sixtieth birthday. One of the committee has during the last two years collected from the scattered writings of Count Gubernatis a number of maxims which, bound in one volume, show the breadth, variety and originality of his thoughts. This volume will be published in honor of his jubilee, and will form a sort of resume of the literary and intellectual life of the Count, a life entirely devoted to the worship of a high ideal. Miss Roma Lister is the secretary to the Committee which enrols, besides "Carmen Sylva" a number of intellectual members. The Baroness de Rosenkranz is treasurer, and Madame Evelyn Marini is acting president in Florence. The Committee is composed of ladies in Rome, Florence, Paris, Bucharest, Dedacs in Hungary, Gresten in Austria, Naples and St. Petersburg. A list of the works from the pen of M. de Gubernatis show that he could with equal ease express his thoughts in almost any language. Twelve books in French, two in English, several articles in German, and in Russian, plays, travels, folk-lore tales in Italian, all these are proofs of the immense area his literary work covered. His travels in India are recorded in interesting volumes, full of an intelligent sympathy with the people of India, past and present.

ALTHOUGH the total deaths during the past week in the City of Bombay slightly exceed the number recorded during the previous week, it is satisfactory to find that the epidemic of small-pox shows a tendency to abate in its virulence. The victims this week are 40 less than the week previous, but the hold which the disease has gained is still a very serious matter. In all epidemics the deaths are liable to fluctuate, and it may be that the drop recorded is only superficial. Considering the large number of famine-stricken people in the City, and the possibilities of persons attacked with the malady carrying the infection to all parts we should rather wonder at the low number of attacks and deaths. A few days ago two persons, obviously destitute, were observed sitting on the parade-ground, their faces showing unmistakable marks that they were suffering from small-pox. It would be reassuring to know what system is adopted to discover such cases among these unfortunate people and so lessen the danger of the spread of infection. Plague has increased somewhat compared with last week's figures, but side by side with the numbers of the corresponding week last year there is a decrease of 151 deaths, the exact figures being 641 and 792. There is also a slight fall in the fatal cases of measles, but fever continues to prevail with great severity. The mortality due to zymotic disease is enormous, no less than 615 persons succumbing, which is equal to an increase of nearly 70 per cent. Dysentery and diarrhœa are rife, and if the present high mortality among old people continues there cannot be many left at the end of March. Of course, old age or lung disease forms an easy means of wrongful entry, but there is no doubt that the abnormally cold weather and the destitution of a large class of people has caused a much increased mortality from these causes.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE paid a return visit to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, at his bungalow at Walkeshwar Road, yesterday morning.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., to act as First Grade Judge and to do duty as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. H. Batty, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., on handing over charge of the office of Private Secretary to the Governor, to be Assistant Collector at Dharwar, and First Assistant in the General Department.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ST. JOHN MICHELL, Commanding Allahabad District, is transferred temporarily to the Rohilkhand District, vice Brigadier-General Sir W. Meiklejohn, proceeding on sick leave.

THE following appointments have been temporarily made on the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency as masters and mates at the Port of Bombay:—Commander R. W. W. Gordon, Royal Indian Marine, to act as President and Examiner in Seamanship, and Captain F. E. Hardcastle to act as Examiner in Navigation in addition to his duties as Examiner in Stowage and Log.

MR. S. R. ARTHUR, I.C.S., has been appointed Second Assistant in the General Department, and Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant.

MR. K. C. RUSHTON has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmednagar.

MR. J. MCNEILL, I.C.S., has been appointed Executive Officer, of the Poona City Plague Committee.

THE Rev. C. Swynnerton has been appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind).

MR. R. GILES, C.I.E., M.A., has been appointed chairman of the Karachi Plague Committee, vice Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S.

THE services of Lieutenant O. A. G. FitzGerald, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE earnings of the Indian railways up to the 3rd February are now 178 lakhs better than in the corresponding period of last year.

THE British and native officers and men of the 18th Bengal Lancers at Sialkot have subscribed one day's pay towards the Transvaal War Fund.

LIEUT. H. HARRISON, acting Third Assistant Political Resident at Aden, passed an examination in Arabic according to the lower standard, on the 25th January.

WE understand that there are no arrangements at present to treat rabies at the new Bacteriological Institute at Colombo, nor are there any signs of their being provided yet awhile.

MR. F. X. DE SOUZA, M.A. LL.M., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, at Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. Fry.

THE death is reported from Ladysmith on the 17th instant, of 2nd-Lieutenant Orlebar, 19th Hussars, presumably from enteric fever.

THE Bengal Cavalry Tent-pegging Tournament which took place last week at Umballa, was won by the 13th Bengal Lancers, with a score of 84 points.

As the result of the sale held at Golightly Hall last month, opened by her Excellency Lady Curzon, a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been sent to the Little Sisters of the Poor.

THE balance of Rs. 8,53,000 in hand from the Famine Relief Fund of 1897 has been placed at the disposal of the new Committee just formed in Calcutta.

THE Financial Department has authorised the Accountant-General of the North-West Provinces until further notice to issue sovereigns in exchange for rupees from the Allahabad Treasury.

COLONEL KEIGHLEY, C.B., D.S.O., who was lately officiating Commissary General, Punjab Command, and left for Natal last November, has been attached to the Army Service Corps as Commandant of the advance supply depot at Estcourt.

THE Rev. H. W. Griffith, M.A., Chaplain of Delhi, and officiating Archdeacon of the diocese will be gazetted as Archdeacon, with effect from the 17th instant, in the room of the Ven'ble Archdeacon Spens, who has vacated the appointment on retirement.

A CHEERING agricultural report from Bengal anticipates that the general outturn of wheat for the province will fall little, if any, short of the normal, and as the area sown is only slightly below the average, the success of an important crop in the most populous of the provinces is thus assured.

THE death-rate per 1,000 of population in the Hissar District has risen to 52, the ordinary figure being 28 for this season of the year. In the Rohtak District, it has risen from 30 to 37. Elsewhere it is fairly normal, except in the Multan District, where there has been a fall from 45 to 35.

FOR both the weeks ending 20th and 27th January, 1900, the Sanitary Commissioner's weekly return of births and deaths registered in forty-five of the principle municipal towns record more deaths than births. In the former week the number of deaths exceeded the births by 164 and in the latter by 60.

THE Indian Tea Association has just published returns showing the actual outturn of the crop of 1899. This amounts to 174,856,000 pounds, or eleven million pounds more than the estimate framed in September. There was a marked increase in Assam, Cachar, Sylhet and the Dooars; but a decrease in the Darjeeling District. The exports to Great Britain from April 1st to January 31st were 146,451,500 pounds.

ANY one desiring to join in the celebration in Rome of the Jubilee of Count Angelo de Gubernatis can send in his or her adhesion by writing to the Secretary, Miss Roma Lister, Palazzo Senni, Via Bianchi Santo Spirito, Rome, or to the treasurer, Madame la Baronne de Rosenkranz, 30. A, Via Porta Pinciana, Rome, from whom can also be obtained the volume of Maxims, culled from the numerous works of M. de Gubernatis.

THE transport Fazilka, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, which was expected to convey a portion of Lumsden's Horse to South Africa has not yet arrived at Calcutta, and the transport Ujina has been ordered to proceed to Calcutta to take her place. The non-arrival of the Fazilka is causing anxiety both in Calcutta and Bombay, and it is surmised she may have sustained damage to her machinery and is making for her port of destination under sail.

AN American critic, says a contemporary, who was expressing his opinion on the impossibility of sifting the accuracy of war news, used the parallel case of Cuba. "I didn't buy a paper," he said, "till the war was over. I just waited till the boys came back and then I went down to the landing-stage and met 'em, and I said, 'Well boys, did ye win?' Then I could bet." If critics of military tactics would generally adopt the same sort of method, they would show their wisdom.

LAST evening his Highness, Maharaj Shri Krishnaraja Wadier Bahadoor, Maharaja of Mysore, who had been in Bombay for the last few days left here for Hotgi by a special train from the Victoria Terminus. His Highness was accompanied by Mr. S. M. Frazer, tutor and guardian; Major Smith, Durbar Surgeon; Sirdar Khanrajurs, his uncle; Sirdar Gopabrajurs, his cousin; and about thirty followers. The departure was private. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired at sun rise to-day in honour of his Highness.

THE sum of £450 has recently been received by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals from Mrs. Whishaw, widow of the late Dr. J. C. Whishaw, formerly Civil Surgeon of Fyzabad and Lucknow, for the purpose of endowing two beds for Natives, one in the Fyzabad and one in the Lucknow Hospital, and the erection over the beds of tablets to the memory of her husband. The Local Government has accepted the trust and the funds will be vested for the above purpose in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 17th instant show a still further increase in mortality, 2,597 deaths being reported as against 2137 in the week preceding. The worst figures are from Bengal, 199 deaths being recorded in Calcutta and 1096 in the districts, of which 966 were in the Barh Subdivision of Patna. Five hundred and ninety-one deaths are reported in Bombay City, where the mortality from all causes reached the extraordinary total of 2,600. Six deaths occurred in the Allahabad District and 25 in the Jullundur District.

THE numbers in receipt of relief now approach four millions, and of these the Central Provinces claims nearly a million and-a-half, and Bombay over a million persons. During the past week an increase of 88,000 is reported from Bombay 38,000 in the Bombay Native States, and 26,000 in the Central India States. The return from Hyderabad, included for the first time, shows that 96,000 persons are receiving relief in that State. On the other hand, a decrease of 126,000 is reported from the Berars, pointing to the fact that relief has probably been hitherto too freely given, and a falling off of 32,000 is also shown in the Central Provinces.

THE Maharaja of Patiala has, as a mark of appreciation of the late General Bukshi Gunda Singh's services, ordered that the family should receive the deceased officer's full pay which will be drawn by his sons. General Hazzora Singh has in addition to this been appointed as his Highness's personal A-D-C. The Maharaja has appointed General Pretum Singh as Commander-in-Chief of the Patiala Forces. This officer comes of a very old family. His grandfather was Bukshi and Commander-in-Chief, and his father a Naib Nazim or Deputy Commissioner in Patiala. He rose from the ranks by sheer ability and has been for some years entrusted with the Privy Purse. He speaks English fluently, and will, it is hoped, prove an able comrade to the officers of the British Army serving with the Patiala Imperial Service Corps.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Feb. 21 was 2,701, giving a death-rate of 168 per annum per thousand as against 117·69 the corresponding period of last year, and 81·88 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 244 died from fevers; 641, plague; 228, small-pox; 103, measles; 1, cholera; 3, leprosy; 239, phthisis; 124, diseases of the nervous system; 376, affections of the respiratory organs; 174, diarrhœa; 106, dysentery; 46, still-born; 180, old age and debility; 22, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 70; Brahmin, 72; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other castes, 1,584; Hindu lowcaste, 302; Musalman, 498; Parsee, 58; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 82; Eurasian, 4; European, 6; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown races 3

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TREMENDOUS BOMBARDMENT OF CRONJE'S POSITIONS.

ROBERTS REINFORCED BY GUNS AND MEN.

FRIGHTFUL LOSSES OF THE BOERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 22, 4-35 P. M.

The Boer force from Magersfontein under Cronje is apparently doomed. There has been severe fighting all Monday and Tuesday. Lord Roberts being reinforced by artillery and men, maintains a tremendous bombardment of the enemy's positions.

The Boer losses are terrible, but they are fighting with extraordinary resolution.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVANCE.

TWO GENERALS WOUNDED.

BRITISH CASUALTIES AT PAARDEBERG.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

General Buller telegraphs from Chieveley to-day, that the Fifth Division crossed the Tugela to-day by a pontoon bridge and drove back the enemy's rearguard. Our Naval guns silenced all the enemy's guns.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Paardeberg on the 20th, that General Knox and General Hector Macdonald were wounded in the fighting between the 16th and 18th, but no details are given.

Our casualties at Paardeberg among officers were nine killed, 39 wounded and one missing.

The following is a detailed list of the casualties at Paardeberg :—

KILLED.

The Cornwalls.—Lieut.-Colonel Aldworth, Captains Wardlaw and Newbury.

The Seaforths.—Lieutenant McClure.

The Argylls.—Lieutenant Courtenay.

The West Ridings.—Lieutenant Siordet.

The Yorkshires.—Lieutenant Neave.

The Oxfordshires.—Lieutenants Bright and Bell-Acton.

WOUNDED.

The East Kents.—Captain Geddes.

The West Ridings.—Captains De Gex and Greenwood.

The Oxfordshires.—Major Day, Captain Watt and Lieutenant Hammick.

The Yorkshires.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bowles, Major Kirkpatrick, Captain Buckle (from the Staffords), and Lieutenant Edwards.

The Argylls.—Captain Macdonald, Lieut. Thorpe, Lieut. Akers-Douglas and Lieut. Cunningham.

The Gordons.—Lieut. Mitford.

The Seaforths.—Captains Fielden, Cowans, Lumsden, and Lieutenants Grant, Monypenny and Moncrieff.

The Black Watch.—Lieutenant-Colonel Carthew-Yorstoun, Majors Maxwell, Berkeley and Captain Hamilton.

The Shropshires.—Captains Gubbins, Robert Smith, and Lieutenants English and Kettlewell.

The Cornwalls.—Captain Mander and Lieutenants Kirk, Fife, and Grigg.

The Canadians.—Captain Arnold and Lieutenant Mason.

The Army Medical Corps.—Captain Canter and Lieutenant Goddard.

MISSING.

Captain Lennox, of 81st Battery.

The casualties of the Welsh and Essex Regiments and of the Mounted Infantry have not yet been received.

LATER.

Beyond the despatch giving the casualties Lord Roberts is silent.

It is noteworthy that the General Dewet mentioned in yesterday's telegram, has hitherto commanded at Colesberg.

The rebels are quitting Stormberg and returning to their homes.

The Burmah contingent has left Capetown for the front.

FIERCE FIGHTING EXPECTED AT COLENSO.

BOER FLANK TURNED.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Fierce fighting is expected at Colenso, but the Boer flank is completely turned.

The British troops have captured hills, from which they can see into Ladysmith.

The "Cape Argus" has received a despatch from Paardeberg, dated 21st inst., stating that Cronje is surrounded and exposed to a heavy rifle and shell fire. He is making a stubborn resistance.

EMBARCATION OF THE LANCASTERS AT SINGAPORE.

The Lancasters have embarked in the "Dilwara" at Singapore. Their destination is uncertain.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

It is now settled that Lumsden's Horse will embark for South Africa on Monday, the 26th instant. The Viceroy inspects the Corps at the Ghat, prior to going aboard.

LATER.

The portion of Lumsden's Horse, which sails next Monday, is the "A" Company. The "B" Company embarks next Friday, on board the steamer Nurani, which has been chartered for the purpose.

INDIAN BHISTEES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

As stated in our telegrams yesterday, it has been decided to send about 2,000 Indian bhistees to South Africa. They are being collected at different stations, and the first batch will be despatched by the hired Transport Nairung as early as possible, the date being probably the 1st or 2nd March. The Nairung, which carried the 16th Lancers to South Africa, returned to Bombay, on the 17th instant. She was dry-docked and painted by the owners on the 18th, and has since been lying at her moorings opposite the Government Dock yard.

The report that the Nurani is likely to be taken up by Government has so far not been confirmed.

A "Pioneer" telegram says: A parade of all the troops in Capetown has had an excellent effect. Lord Roberts, in a proclamation which has been issued, assures the Free Staters that the Government believe they did not enter on the war of their own free will, and blames the Free State Government for undertaking hostilities, especially after a long friendship and the guarantee of independence. He calls upon all desirous of ending the war to remain in their homes and strenuously denies that the British are inimical or are contemplating confiscation. He assures the fullest protection to everyone who is peaceable and refrains from giving information to the enemy. He forbids soldiers to enter private houses, and orders that goods must be either paid for or acknowledged by responsible officers.

The "Standard's" special correspondent says the pursuit of the Boers involves immense strain on the horses of the cavalry. Our mounts are nearly finished, and he insists that the Government ought to draw freely upon every possible source throughout the Empire, otherwise the mobility of the field force will disappear.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Indian Famine Fund now amounts to £78,000.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 17th instant, arrived here at 4 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, FEB. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

H. E. the Viceroy probably visits Beluchistan before proceeding to Simla. Quetta, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Imail Khan, and Wana are likely to be the places where his Excellency will halt.

LADY CURZON.

Lady Curzon pays a short visit to Darjeeling after the Assam tour before returning to Calcutta.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart-Beatson is likely to succeed Colonel Melliss as Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops.

Major Chenevix-Trench is proceeding to Seistan as British Consul, afterwards going on to Meshed.

Major Sykes succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Picot as Military Attache at the Teheran Legation.

CADRE APPOINTMENTS.

The Government have decided that vacancies in the cadre of Military Works services shall be, as a rule, filled by the appointment of the senior qualified officer outside cadre, irrespective of the time he may have been waiting for the vacancy.

THE BURMA EXPLORATION COLUMN.

CHINESE OPPOSITION.

RANGOON, FEB. 22.

Mr. Hertz, District Superintendent of Police, who is engaged, with an escort of 75 military police, under Captain Taylor on tour, in the exploration of the country between Mmaikha and Salween with the object of ascertaining the watershed of the river, has encountered an unexpected opposition. Two large parties of Chinese from Mieng Kawngpa crossed the frontier on the night of the 11th instant, one party endeavouring to cut off the retreat of our men. Negotiations failed and fighting followed. The main body of the Chinese was defeated, the loss amounting to seventy killed. Our casualties were slight. The second party of the Chinese is reported to have retired. The leader of the main body was killed, and it is anticipated that no opposition will be offered to the retirement of the escort.

LATER.

The following press note has been issued :—Further information regarding the attack by Chinamen on the exploration column states that the column was cut off on the 11th, eight miles on our side of the frontier by 500 Chinese. The position was critical on the 13th, but the main body, numbering 300, was defeated by 50 Ghurkhas, who carried several stockades. Our loss was 4 sopoys wounded. Captains Taylor and Holloway were also slightly wounded.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain W. W. Cookson, R.A., is selected for continuous service in India.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant during the ensuing financial year, of Rs. 14,000 for the establishment of a plague hospital of 100 beds for the Poona Cantonment.

It is ruled that Departmental Officers with honorary rank and Warrant Officers placed on half-pay on account of wounds or sickness are entitled to free passages when replaced on the effective list.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur, said: "There is no son of the Empire who more fully realizes the folly of not being prepared to meet effective competition than the British merchant here in India, where so much British capital is invested. He has to look all round to see from what quarter he may expect competition or injury. The lesson of the present war is that a force well-armed with weapons of the most modern description, can keep in check, even if only temporarily, a numerically stronger and better disciplined force. Lord George Hamilton, from the report of a recent speech, appears to have applied this lesson to the subject of the defensibility of the Indian frontier; but it seems to me that to place this point beyond all doubt, the time has come when the Indian Army should be re-armed with the most modern rifle, just as the British garrisons were re-armed some years ago. From a commercial point of view, there can be no reasonable defence for the present policy except that the expense of re-armament will no doubt be heavy. The expenditure, however, I am confident, will not be objected to so long as the efficiency of the whole garrison of India is established, and the defensibility of the Indian Empire made absolutely secure."

THE MEASURING OF POLO PONIES.

THE following letter, dated Mean Meer, 15th February, has been addressed by the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Polo Association to the Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club :—

"Dear Sir.—As in your letter of the 12th February you think there is some misapprehension regarding the question of the measuring of ponies for polo by the Turf Club Measurers, I may be permitted to state how the case stands for the Indian Polo Association as clearly as I can.

"The Indian Polo Association having found the system of measuring for polo to be unsatisfactory, is desirous of arranging for a regular and reliable system for the future.

"2. The Indian Polo Association having seen the working of the Turf Club Measurers, would probably be willing to accept their measurements, and none others, for polo certificates.

"3. The height given by the Measurers would be accepted by the Indian Polo Association; and not a lower height as under the previous system of racing measurements.

"4. But if the fee for a certificate of height by a Turf Club Measurer is too high to enforce for polo ponies and the Turf Clubs are unable to make any concession, the Indian Polo Association will be forced to make other arrangements.

"5. If some other system is adopted the Indian Polo Association will probably accept their own certificates for polo to the exclusion of all others, to carry out its own scheme.

"6. It cannot be doubted that the acceptance of racing certificates for polo brought in a large increase to the Turf Clubs. Many ponies were measured for Polo that would not have been measured for racing. It might be urged, that a grant of money to the Polo Association would be fair on that account. The Indian Polo Association would prefer in place of a grant to obtain a reduction in fees for passing ponies above or below the height fixed for polo. Such concession would not only be a great boon to polo players, but would certainly very largely increase the income of the Turf Club from measuring fees.

"The meeting of the Indian Polo Association to decide all questions for this year was met at Meerut on the 20th instant. If you have any further communication to make to me on the subject, I shall feel much obliged if you will send it to me there by that date."

THE BRITISH ARMY,

BY

THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BARONET, M.P.

II.

THE main grounds of the attack against our military system in which I have been engaged since I began to write "The British Army" in 1887, all hang together. The War Office has been content to prepare reliefs for the Indian army, to find some garrisons, and to have on paper a scheme for putting in the field, at one time it is said 8, at another 4, at another 2, and lastly 3 Army Corps, by calling out the reserves in the event of a great war. It always tried to do that which in other countries is done locally by an army-corps organisation, in addition to doing its own work as a War Office. It assured the public that it had adopted the principle of localisation of the forces, and it caused us to spend a great deal of money upon barracks, in connection with the adoption of that system, although it is now admitted that much of that money was thrown away, and it is known that the inefficiency of a portion of our army has been promoted by the scattering of small forces in a great number of places, unsuited to the particular arm. While the War Office has adhered in practice to a centralised system in order to find itself work, it has starved its own Intelligence Department, the proper maintenance of which is the true chief function of a central staff. In spite of the nominal adoption of localisation, the still existing fact of centralisation has been demonstrated by the continuance of a system, peculiar to ourselves among the Powers, by which battalions are still moved and directed from the War Office, and have, in most cases, no intermediate authority between them and the War Office. The Commander of the Forces in Ireland and the General commanding the Aldershot division have indeed had a certain authority, especially in the mater of training troops, in recent years. But the divisions at Aldershot and the Curragh have been the only forces paid for from the home Treasury which have had the advantage of anything like a permanent system of training under a local staff. In every other army in the world there are fixed units larger than our weak battalions, cavalry "regiments" (of under 400 horses), and batteries. Other armies have their permanent organisation in regiments of several battalions for the infantry, of brigades of divisions, and of corps. We have introduced an army corps organisation only in the points in which it has hampered us or been ridiculous. For example, it was some pedantic adherence to some principle connected with the nature of the First Army Corps which caused the sending out last to South Africa, instead of first, among the special reinforcements, of the three Howitzer batteries, the services of which were so greatly needed. The general charge which I have always made against the War Office, and one which is illustrated by these facts, is that it was involved in peace routine and had never prepared the British army, or forced statesmen to face its preparation, as a machine intended for war.

There are some who think that armies cannot learn in peace, and that it was inevitable that in the first war against white people which we have had since the peace of 1856, we should break down, as we broke down in 1854. That this is not the case is shown by the carrying out in Prussia of the ideas of Clausewitz and von Moltke, and by the success of the Prussian arms in 1866. The Prussians indeed hold with Jomini that it is better for an army to live in a perpetual state of peace if it knows how to utilise the time before it, than to be engaged, as ours is, in constant war with native tribes. Jomini, who had begun to write in 1804, and who as a strategist had been in Napoleon's lifetime the rival of his master, lived till the late spring of 1869, and was able to record the history of the war of 1866. He found his doctrine as to the complete efficiency of peace training justified by that war. Had he lived but a year and a half longer, he would have written, as his pupils have since written, that the complete failure of the French Algerian Generals in the war of 1870 revealed the truth of the second portion of his statement.

I have said that all our charges against the War Office system hang together. The sham localisation and real centralisation, the complete absence (except in the case of Aldershot and The Curragh) of even, divisional or brigade organisation, carried with them the fact that the Staff in time of war must be improvised, having no existence in time of peace.

In his recent book on Naval Defence, M. Lockroy the late Minister of Marine of France, has incidentally illustrated, with the opinions of some of the most distinguished French authorities upon war, one of the dangers of our own position. He is writing in this matter with reference to France alone, and does not mention any other country, and certainly had not the United Kingdom in his mind. He tells us that there is a danger that the military administration will send out for special Colonial or Protectorate service, against natives, officers who are to be pushed over the heads of others. After a few months of fighting of a kind which does not specially fit them for European war, and which in some cases may distinctly unfit them for it, they are brought home and promoted before their comrades who have had peace or manœuvre training. The men thus brought to the top of the tree, and pitch-forked into great positions on the Staff, in time of European war may happen to be good men. We have an example of excellent service against whites by an officer whose experience had been in war with blacks afforded in our own service in the career of Colonel Pilcher, chosen for special service under the Colonial Office in the West Africa Force, and whose personal energy and ability have resisted the ill effects of a year in West Africa, and enabled him to distinguish himself in the present war. But the men who rise to the top in the manner described by M. Lockroy may be the worst men for European war; and the method of selection is one as to which the Prussian cautions are much needed.

In the sittings of the House of Commons in the autumn, a distinguished officer sitting on the Conservative side, who followed me in the debate upon the war, expended and enforced the little which I had said upon the subject of the manner in which our Staff has to be collected from all quarters in time of war, with the effect that the troops are not led by those who have trained them or who know them, but by strangers,—men who do not know them, and by whom they are not known. The officer in question put the dots on the i's, and explained with much clearness to the House of Commons our system, and the certainty that in the case of war against such an enemy as the French it must lead to disaster. "The generals," he said, "have never worked together before, and have never worked with their Staffs, and the staffs have never worked with the regiments. In this war we have to meet the Boers, who, happily have no regular army and no staffs, and, therefore, we do not meet them at a disadvantage. But we cannot work under the same advantage as if the staff and regiments had been trained together; and it is misleading to the people of this country to talk about an army corps, as if on mobilisation we had the same efficient staff as foreign nations have." His warning was for the future. It has unfortunately been found more applicable than he expected to the present war.

It is far from my intention, and far from the intention of any of the army reformers in this country to advocate the introduction among ourselves of the ordinary Continental system of army organisation. It is indeed one of our charges against the War Office that they have made in many matters a bad copy from Continental models, and one wholly unsuited to our needs. India is a great fact which must be recognised; and all admit that short service is unsuitable for India. As was seen in the last article, I have sometimes been charged, by those who have not understood me, with desiring to tamper with short service. Short service in the Continental sense of the word we have never had, except formerly in the Guards, and lately for a few men in each of certain picked battalions on home service. As regards India, the service of seven years is one which is long service according to the terminology of the Germans, who by short service mean two years, or of the French, who by short service mean three years. As regards India I would slightly increase the length of service. As regards the bulk of the army I would greatly diminish it. The examples of the Guards, on the one side, and of the Marines, upon the other, show that recruits are to be found in this country for very different terms of service. The great thing is to give full freedom of choice to the men, and to rigidly keep to the conditions which have been explained to them. As regards cavalry, artillery, and the scientific branches of the service, I have never been in favour of short service in the Continental sense, believing in the virtue of high training for these special arms. The Prussians and in some degree the French have now had to come over to these views, and a different system now exists for the whole of the cavalry in one case, and for a portion of the cavalry in the other, from that which applies to the infantry arm.

Writing in 1887, I recommended readers, who were not content with the opinions of a civilian on such a subject, to read Major Burton on Military Administration, beginning with the last chapter; and I recommended this book with the less hesitation that I knew how its arguments on the subject of the War Office system of localisation, and on choice to the recruit as to period of enlistment, as well as on mobilisation, had impressed the ablest soldiers in the country. It is an unhappy fact that we are no nearer at this moment to the adoption of such a scientific system specially suitable to our needs than we were a quarter of a century ago, unless indeed the public outcry which the present war has produced should lead to a reform.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

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THE INDORE STATE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Deen Dayal has given up his whitewashing task let me begin my labour of showing up the perverse interpretations of the Rules of the Indore Sate Council. I shall bring to it the calmness such a subject demands.

I am informed by a member of the Council that he, or the body he represents, has no power to look into any case unless it is brought before them by order of the Minister. If the Minister says to the appealing ryot that his decision is final he has no remedy. When the Minister thinks that the Council will confirm his decision he sends the case up. Captain Jennings might enquire into this matter and introduce the necessary reform. Petitioners have received replies signed by the Council Secretary without the necessary "by authority." And these replies are accepted by some ignorant ryots as the decision of the Council, while the Court of Appeal really knew nothing about them. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to define authoritatively whether the Council is a Cabinet or a Court of Appeal exercising the powers of his Highness the Maharaja. The guaranteed Minister should not be allowed to work like a despot. There is at present no constitutional Government. The nominee of the Imperial Government rules absolutely. Nine months he has been at the helm and should have proved his aptitude for the great trust. The following facts, scarcely show that this is the case :—

He undertook to re-organize the judicial subordinate service, re-distributed the salaries of Vahivatdars or sub-Judges, transferred to distant places those who had misfortune to decide cases against his friends, but substantially promoted only two of them—one his brother-in-law and the other his nephew! A reference to the Holkar Gazette will substantiate what I say. In the police force he has imported over the heads of others the nephew or blood relative of the head clerk of the Agency to the Governor-General. While abolishing the special magistrate's post he has made provision for another tutor of his as Head of the Government Bank—a man who declared guilty the accused in the notorious Bulia Murder Case. If any man deserves punishment in this case it is this Tutor-Judge, and yet he displaces an experienced professional financier. Three notorious Banias, whose doings are the talk of the town, have been favoured irregularly, by (a) being released on bail and left to enjoy life for the last nine months, while the appeal against them was hushed up or pigeon-holed; (b) by irregularly cancelling contracts given in open auctions; and (c) by giving contracts with closed doors in spite of the date and place advertised in the Durbar Gazette. People have applied to the Minister for redress against his own favouritism and what is the result? One is told that the case is under consideration, another is assured that the contract cannot be cancelled as it would involve the breach of procedure already followed, though admittedly irregular and openly involving a loss of thousands of rupees to the Maharaja, and the third is peremptorily told that a higher bid was offered. It is therefore respectfully solicited that the powers of the Council and the Minister be authoritatively defined before it is too late. There is no body at present to bring to the notice of the higher authorities how the State exchequer is being drained; how members of committee bought grain while sitting to consider whether export should be permitted and how they made their fortunes in a day. How the Minister was himself interested in removing restrictions on export. Who therefore should bring to the notice of the public the grave results of a selfish and despotic rule but the public writers of the day. The influence of the Minister is so potent that he even threatens the Maharaja with his "resignation" if the Maharaja selects an officer who might be the rival of the Minister. When will all this end, and what incalculable evil will be done before the end?—Yours, &c.,

ANTI-OMICHANDISM.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Subathu Leper Asylum is in much need of funds just at present. With famine prices, making the cost for each individual double what it was when prices were normal and the income remaining about the same or even less, I can not make ends meet. Hence this notice of our existence and our wants. We have at present 81 Indian adult inmates and two Europeans, one woman and one young man, the third European having died early in December.

This asylum is situated in one of the four areas where the proportion of lepers to the population is the largest in India, about 40 in ten thousand, and there is no other asylum near to take in the large number of lepers found in this region. They are the first to feel the want and in increasing numbers are seeking admittance. A little help at this time will be much appreciated and will enable us to meet the increased expense.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M. D.,
Supt., Leper Asylum.

Subathu, Feb. 19.

FANCY FETE FOR THE FAMINE FUND.

THE Committee have to acknowledge with thanks a generous donation of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, C.I.E., as a contribution towards the general expenses of the fete.

BENGAL, like Burma, offers some relief to those interested in cotton who have been made anxious by the shortness of the Indian cotton crop this season. The Bengal outturn is estimated at 70 per cent. of the normal, against 73 per cent. last year. Taat is to say, the gross estimated yield amounts to 3,559,600 lbs, against 3,789,800 lbs. last year. Both figures are below the quinquennial average, but the situation might easily be worse.

MARATHA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE'S VISIT.

LAST evening, H. E. Lord Northcote, accompanied by Captain the Hon'ble Beresford Greville, A.-D.-C., paid a visit to the Maratha Plague Hospital, Parel. His Excellency was received on his arrival by Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Plague Commissioner; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Dr. Dhargalkar, Medical Officer-in-charge; Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins; Mr N. M. Wadia; Mr. Mir Aun Ali; Rao Bahadur Vandekar; Khan Saheb S. M. Moos; and others. His Excellency was conducted to the different parts of the hospital, where there are at present 437 patients. Out of this number 153 are suffering from plague, 164 from small-pox, 3 from chicken-pox, 8 from relapsing fever, 79 are under observation, and 30 new admissions. After the inspection, Dr. Dhargalkar introduced Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali to his Excellency and informed him that the idea of erecting the hospital, which was largely taken advantage of by mill-hands, originated with the Sardar, who had besides taken an active part in getting subscriptions for its maintenance. Mr. N. M. Wadia was also mentioned as one of the gentlemen who had contributed handsomely to the funds of the hospital. It was further stated that Mr. Wadia had that day given a sum of Rs. 100 towards the cost of erecting nurses' quarters. His Excellency congratulated the Sardar, Mr. Wadia and other officers concerned on the successful manner in which they managed the affairs of the institution and expressed himself highly satisfied with the arrangements made for the patients. Before leaving the place H. E. Lord Northcote was garlanded and presented with a pretty bouquet.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

YESTERDAY evening the annual prize-distribution of the Bombay Scottish Educational Society took place in the Town Hall. There was a very large attendance of friends of the children attending the Scottish High Schools in the city and of friends of the Society. The children, who sang a number of pieces during the evening, were arranged in front of the organ and looked very bright. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, presided, and with him on the platform were Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Macdonald, Rev. R. M. Gray, Rev. J. Henderson (joint hon. secretaries), Mr. Macdonald, Principal of the School, and members of the staff. The children of the Lower School having performed a song and march and a song and dance, the Rev. R. M. Gray read the report of the work of the Society for the past year, which has already been published. On the motion of Dr. Mackichan the report was adopted. After a couple of songs very sweetly sung by girls the prizes were presented by the Chief Justice in the absence of Lady Jenkins, from whom Mr. Gray read a letter of regret for her inability to attend owing to another engagement. At the conclusion of the prize-giving another song was sung and elicited much applause, the effort of a girl soloist being especially appreciated.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who was warmly received, in the course of his address said that an occasion such as that was a most fitting sequel to a year's good and steady school work. He confessed that when he read the title of the Schools—the Scottish High Schools—he felt somewhat of an interloper, because he could not lay claim to the privilege of being a Scotchman, and the small claim to any connection with that country that he might make had been dissipated by the unavoidable absence of his wife who would have told them that she hailed from the land which they all so much admired. (Applause.) There was no doubt that there was some mysterious and indefinable power which was almost the common property of Scotchmen, and nowhere did it show itself more than in this country, where they were a most thriving plant, indeed as thriving as their national emblem. Scotchmen had a very great power of making their marks; it did not matter whether they were making history like the Highland Brigade at present in South Africa—(cheers)—under their distinguished countryman Sir Hector Macdonald whom he had just heard with great regret had been wounded—or whether they were writing history like his friend Mr. Douglas who had brought to their knowledge so much that was interesting in connection with this beautiful city in which they lived. What this indefinable power was due to he could not say. Perhaps it was due to the

SCOTCH SYSTEM OF CO-EDUCATION,

by which boys and girls were taught together. It was stated recently by one whom he feared took a somewhat pessimistic view of education that boys took no interest in education, that parents were equally bad, and that the only comfort on the subject was when one turned to the girls. They were full of industry and the only fear was that they would pay too much attention to their work. If that were true, he could see great benefits in the system of dual education, which was adopted in those schools, because if it were conceded that boys were subject to the censure he had quoted they could not help being stimulated to industry by being associated with those quick learners and industrious workers, the girls. (Applause.) In the Scotch system, he thought, was to be found the remedy for the state of things described by the cynical critic he had quoted, and it certainly might very well account for the great measure of success which those schools had met with in the past—a success which had drawn forth great public appreciation and esteem. (Applause.) It was impossible, however, to suppose that the system alone accounted for the success of the schools. There were other and more important factors in connection with the history of that school which they could never forget, and the leading factor was the indefatigable energy and the most beneficial influence of the principal Mr. Macdonald. (Applause.) He was able to show a record which very few could boast, for though his connection with the school was almost coterminous with its existence, he had never taken any furlough during the whole of that time. He had brought to the working of that school an energy which unfortunately was not always present in institutions of that kind. Mr. Macdonald did not consider that his labours were ended when he had done with the lessons of his pupils, but he did work which was perhaps more important—he taught the teachers. (Applause.) The boys and girls of the school had placed before them an example of untiring industry, of vigour and of sympathy; and he hoped that in their case it would prove true that vigour was contagious. The report gave a most satisfactory account of the past year. There had been success in the outside competitions, though he agreed with Dr. Mackichan that Matriculation successes and other results of that kind should not be taken as a test. Athletics were indulged in. The special feature of the report which gave him particular satisfaction was the reference to the Cadet Company. (Applause.) It was his privilege when he was in Calcutta to have, as one of the three battalions of Volunteers that he commanded, one composed solely of cadets; and a better drilled battalion he never saw either in this country or at home. (Applause.) He had always regarded cadet volunteering as a most useful adjunct to the ordinary educational system of the schools; indeed he was inclined to think that in this country it was perhaps of more importance than any other form of outdoor exercise. It taught boys discipline in a way better than any other form of athletics, and it taught them to become trained in arms so as to render the greatest assistance to their sovereign and country should occasion need. (Applause.) In order to show the interest he took in volunteering the Chief Justice said he would have very much pleasure in giving a prize for the best class shot among the cadets next season. (Applause.) In conclusion he reminded the boys and girls of the inestimable advantages of education and urged them to make the most of their opportunities, so that they might learn to think and judge aright, so that their actions might be the reflection of worthy ideas and that their lives should not be cheap but sacred. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the address two little girls presented bouquets to the Chief Justice.

The children then sang "We're a' Scottish Here" with much enthusiasm and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Dr. McDonald.

COLONEL WINGATE'S official report of the operations in the Soudan which led to the death of the Khlifa confirms the opinion which the Sirdar expresses of him, that he is a capable leader of men. The machinery of his operations appears to have been as nearly perfect as possible. How relentless was his pursuit of the enemy may be judged from a single sentence in his despatch. In a period of sixty-three hours his troops, he reports, covered a distance of fifty-seven miles and gained two victories. When it is realised that this march involved a considerable amount of wood-cutting and other clearances of obstacles, and farther when it is remembered that one of Colonel Wingate's chief difficulties was the obtaining of correct information of his mobile enemy's whereabouts, it must be confessed that the Sirdar is to be congratulated on the good services of his officers. Colonel Wingate pays a just tribute to the bravery of the Khalifa. Madism is responsible for many horrors in the past, but no one can question the heroism of the fanatic who seeing that he was called upon to die or surrender, did not hesitate to make the choice inspired in him by his creed, and died without flinching.

THE FAMINE.

THE VICEROY SUGGESTS A MEETING IN BOMBAY.

THE following letter has been addressed by H. E. the Governor to Sir George Cotton :—

FEB. 21, 1900.

Dear Sir George Cotton,—Since writing to you yesterday I have received a telegram from the Viceroy asking me to bring to the notice of the Bombay public the importance of the Famine Fund he has recently inaugurated.

Lord Curzon asks for my opinion as to the advisability of holding another public meeting in Bombay.

I am disposed to doubt if this would be of much advantage at the present moment.

But it has occurred to me that possibly the heads of the several communities, might, by meeting together, devise some scheme that would result in a general and sustained contribution from all classes.

Should this idea meet with favor I shall be most happy to attend any meeting that might be arranged, and I need hardly say that my heartiest support will at all times be freely given to any well devised scheme for increasing the Famine Fund.—I have, &c.

NORTHCOTE.

THE LORD MAYOR'S FUND.

THE opening of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, says a telegram from England, has been received encouragingly. The Lord Mayor's appeal dwells on the population and area involved and the extent of the relief required, mentioning the fact that fertile tracts never before affected are in sore straits. The sympathy he says, binding England and India, is stronger and closer than at any other period. The vast sums pouring in for the sufferers by the war cannot have exhausted compassion. The burden of Empire entails its responsibilities besides its privileges, which are combined with characteristic large-heartedness when the nation displays pity alike for soldiers' widows and orphans and for the famine-stricken in India. India, the Lord Mayor goes on to point out, has not been outdone in war charities. He instances the spontaneous collections from native troops and the munificence of Indian Princes. He is convinced that Lord Curzon and his staff will be sustained in their arduous relief labours by possessing the sympathy of the community. His Lordship concludes with a statement of the facts concerning the relief proposals and the late Famine Commission's recommendations.

The Queen-Empress has given £1,000; The Prince of Wales £250; the Princes of Wales 100 guineas; the Duke of York £100; the Stock Exchange £10,000; Messrs. Neumann and Company £1,000; Schroder's £500; Messrs. Speyer Brothers £500; Huth Company £250; Gilbeys £250; Lord Leven £100, Lord Llangattock £100; and Lord Wenlock £50.

At a Calcutta meeting of the Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund of 1897, the Honorary Secretary reported that the amount of unspent balance of the 1897 fund at present standing in the hands of the Comptroller-General, was represented by Government 3 1-2 per cent. securities of Rs. 841,000 and cash Rs. 12,787-2-4. It was resolved to transfer the balance to the Executive Committee of the Fund inaugurated at the meeting of the 16th February.

HIDES, SKINS AND HORNS.

The following note and statement regarding the exports of hides, skins, bones and horns during the five months ending December 1899, from stations in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach are published for general information :—

With a view to ascertaining to what extent the exports of hides, horns and bones from Gujarat had increased in consequence of the heavy mortality among cattle, the Price Inspector, Northern Division was deputed to obtain figures of exports from railway stations in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals and Broach. Surat was excluded from the enquiry as the mortality among cattle was not likely to be heavy in that district, grass and fodder being fairly sufficient.

The accompanying statement shows monthly exports of hides, skins, bones and horns from railway stations in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals and Broach for five months ending December last. During these five months 170 000 maunds of hides, 12,000 maunds of skins, 113 000 maunds of bones and 4,400 maunds of horns were exported. The export trade in hides is confined to certain centres in each district, to which hides from smaller stations are sent for transmission to their ultimate destinations. In this way certain quantities of hides appear twice in the district totals of exports. To gauge approximately the actual exports the exports from the centres alone have been taken into account. The following statement shows the different trade centres with their exports during the period under review:—

District.	Station.	Quantity in Indian maunds.
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	40,591
	Viramgaum	19,929
	Ranpur	13,834
	Total	74,354
Kaira	Nadiad	20,409
Panch Mahals	Godhra	32,583
	Dohad	2,616
	Total	35,199
Broach	Ankleshwar	2,360
	Broach	1,555
	Baroda	1,107
	Total	5,022
	Grand Total	134,984

During the six months ending December 1898, the exports of hides from Gujarat and Kathiawar amounted to only 8,475 maunds, or 6 per cent. of the exports under review.

Hides are mostly exported to Cawnpore and Bombay and in smaller quantities to Madras and even to Calcutta. The greater part of the exports to Bombay are intended for shipment to Europe. The exports from Ahmedabad and Kaira reached the highest point in November and those from the Panch Mahals and Broach in December.

Assuming that 6 hides go to an Indian maund, the above figures represent a mortality amounting to more than 800,000 head of cattle. Native States are no doubt responsible for a large proportion.

There is not much increase in the exports of skins (of sheep and goats) which are mostly sent from Ahmedabad, Godhra, Dakor and Baroda to Mahim and Kurla, where the Bombay tanneries are located. Bones are exported from different stations directly to Bombay, where they are crushed, for shipment to Europe. The occasional consignments to Thana are apparently intended for the local bone-crushing factory.

Horns are all sent to Bombay for shipment to Europe.

Besides the above exports considerable quantities of bones and horns are said to have been sent by sea from Broach and Ankleshwar.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 20th February were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 19th, 4 feet 1 1-5 inches against 3 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops damaged by blight in Karachi taluka, by draught in Dadu and Shahbandar talukas, and by frost in Tatta, Sakro, Mirpur Batoro and Jati talukas. Cattle dying of starvation in Karachi and Sehwan talukas, and of cold in Sehwan and Jati talukas. Cattle suffering for want of fodder in Manjhand, Kotri, Kohistan and Tatta talukas. Price of wheat in Karachi 8 1-2, of jowari 10, of bajri 8 1-2, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 18 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops in fair condition, but rain much needed especially for young crops. Cattle dying of starvation in Ubauro taluka. Fodder supply insufficient in Mirpur and Ubauro talukas. Price of wheat 12 seers per rupee. Prices of other food-grains and fodder steady.

Hyderabad.—Rain during week 1 cent at Tando Alahyar. Rabi crops partially injured by frost throughout the district. Cattle in fair condition in Guni, Moro, Naushahro and Kandiaro talukas. Price of rice varying from 7 to 11, of wheat from 8 to 11, of jowari from 11 to 13, and of bajri from 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Price or dry karbi varying from 2 1-2 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops partially damaged by frost. Fodder supply insufficient in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 12 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 1 chatak, of wheat 10 seers 14 chataks, and of rice 8 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 6 annas 2 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops slightly injured by frost in Sangnar and Umarkot talukas. Fodder almost unobtainable. Prices of rice and of bajri at Mirpur 10 and 10 1-2, at Khipra 12 and 10 at Sanghar 13 and 11, at Umarkot 10 3-4 and 8 3-4, at Chachra 9 1

scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Price of wheat 7, of rice 8, of bajri 7 1-2 and of bavto 8 5-8 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 9 sheaves of sundhia, 11 of bajri, and 50 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—Fodder irrigation continues in some places. Standing cotton crops in Hansot mahal in good condition. Fodder supply scarce.

Surat.—Irrigated crops in fair condition. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Fodder supply and condition of cattle fair. Prices of food-grains stationary. Average price of dry grass Re. 1 and of karbi Rs. 6 per 100 bundles.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool throughout the week. Vapour in air normal on 14th, 19th and 20th, and excessive on all other days. Wind normal on 14th and from 17th to 20th; abnormal wind southerly on 15th and 16th.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials in progress. Condition of rabi crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee 6¾ at Mokhada, 7¾ at Mahim and Kalyan, 7 3-4 at Vada and Basscin, 8 at Dahanu and Murbad, 8 3-4 at Shahapur and Bhiwndi, 9 at Umbargaon, and 9 3-4 at Thana.

Kolaba.—Threshing almost completed. Rabi crops in fair condition. Rab operations in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 49 1-2 tolas, and in the district varying from 9 seers 60 tolas at Mahad to 7 seers 40 total at Khalapur. Prices of nagli, vari and dry grass almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Rab collecting and burning in progress. Summer crops fair. Price of rice risen at Ratnagiri and Khed and of nachni fallen at Dapoli. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 10 seers 26 1-2 tolas and varying in the district from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 10 seers 51 1-2 tolas at Guhagar. Price of nachni 11 seers 13 tolas at Ratnagiri and varying in the district from 10 seers 64 tolas at Sangameshvar to 13 seers 31 tolas, at Rajapur. Price of dry fodder at Ratnagiri 3 annas 2 pies per maund, and varying in the district from 2 annas 7 pies at Sangameshvar to 12 annas 10 pies at Devgad.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Crops in irrigated lands in good condition. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops commenced in Igatpuri taluka. Reaping of rabi crops continues in Dangi parts of Dindori taluka. Standing rabi crops withered in all talukas. In the hills fodder supply and condition of cattle still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering from want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas from want of water also. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 56 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 38 tolas, and of nagli 10 seers 28 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik 12 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Crops in unirrigated lands generally withered and those in irrigated lands fair where well water is sufficient. Reaping in progress. Fodder supply getting dearer. Condition of cattle unsatisfactory. Prices of food-grains and karbi stationary.

Poona.—Threshing of rabi crops commenced in Junnar taluka and Mulshi petha. Standing crops in garden lands in Junnar, Haveli and Sirpur talukas withering on account of insufficiency of water. Condition of cattle in Indapur and Maval talukas and Mulshi petha rather fair, while that of cattle in other parts of the district is growing worse. Price of jowari in Poona 19 lbs. 8 4-5 tolas of bajri 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of karbi 56 lbs. and of hay 66 lbs. 10 3-2tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 17th February 1900.)—Rabi crops in some places in black soil and in garden lands in fair condition. Reaping of jowari completed in all talukas except Sholapur and Malsiras. Fodder supply becoming scanty. Condition of plough and milch cattle fair and of other cattle bad. Price of jowari slightly risen in Karmala, Sangola and Sholapur talukas and stationary elsewhere. Price of wheat 8 seers 13 chataks, of rice 10 seers 4 chataks of jowari 9 seers 13 chataks, and of bajri 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Reaping of rabi crops almost completed. Grain supply sufficient but dear. Condition of cattle getting worse. Prices of food-grains risen in Satara, Koregaon and Khatav talukas, and stationary elsewhere. Price of Jowari at Satara 16 lbs, 26 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 20 tolas, and of karbi 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rabi jowari in progress in all talukas. Condition of cattle fair except in Indi, Sindgi, and Badami talukas, where it is deteriorating owing to dearness of fodder. Average price of jowari 12 seers, of bajri 19 seers 7 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 8 chataks, of tar-dal 8 seers 7 chataks, and of karbi 102 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Harvesting of late crops almost completed. Fodder supply getting scanty. Cattle selling cheap. Slight changes in prices of food-grains. Average price of rice 16 lbs. and of jowari 22 lbs. per rupee.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops generally withered. Reaping of wheat almost completed. Cotton picking in progress. Easterly winds ceased to blow; westerly winds still continue in Nargund, Ron Ranebennur, Hangal and Kod talukas, where they are reported to be favourable to crops. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply getting scarce in nine talukas and water supply deficient in seven talukas. Prices of food grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—No rain during week. On coast threshing of rice continues in some places. Hot weather rice plants in fair condition except in parts of Karwar taluka where they are withering on account of insufficiency of water. Wedding continues. Above ghats threshing continues. Sowing and transplantation of hot weather crops and planting of sugarcane in progress. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition throughout the district. Harvesting of sugarcane continues, and of pepper commenced. Agricultural stock fair. Fodder supply fairly sufficient. Price of rice at Karwar 19 lbs. and of ragi 26 lbs. 8 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass one rupee per maund.

Rajkot.—Weather cold. Irrigation of wheat and fodder progressing. Fodder extremely scarce. A large number of cattle died; surviving cattle will be maintained on fodder crops. Average price of wheat 8 seers 5 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 65 tolas of jowari 8 seers 70 tolas and of gram 8 seers 45 tola per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold in morning. Price of bajri 8 seers and of jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Condition of agricultural stock not satisfactory. Price of bajri 17 lbs., of jowari 19 lbs., of wheat 17 lbs of rice superior 13 lbs. and of rice inferior 17 lbs. per British rupee.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR correspondent writing on Wednesday, says:—The Ahmedabad Temperance Association held its annual meeting in the Hemabhai Institute, at 5p.m., on the 12th instant, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, when there was a large gathering of members and sympathisers of the Association. The following were present among others:—Rev. Dr. Steele, Drs. Pitamber Kuberdas, Nilkanthrai Dayabhai, Dolatrai Dayabhai and Joseph Benjamin, Messrs. Pranshanker Narotam, M. B. Balsare, J. J. Ghose, Chimebhai Madhowlal, Krishnarao Bholanath, Ganesh Gopal Pandit, Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Mangaldas Girdhundas, Reva hanker Ambaram, and D.B. Ambalal Sakerlal. The object of the Association is to check the pernicious habit of drinking, which is so very prevalent among the lower classes of Hindus and other people. The members of the society deliver lectures in the different parts of the Ahmedabad district and it also pays the expenses when lecturers have to go beyond the city of Ahmedabad. Temperance lectures, are also delivered before the students of high schools in the city. Lectures and handbills are circulated among the people of the district. And by various agencies the society disseminates the temperance views of the savants of Europe. Last year the society distibuted ten thousand printed handbills throughout the district. Three lectures were delivered by Dr. Nilkanthrai Dayabhai, and three by Dr. Joseph Benjamin, the former in the Hemabhai Institute and the latter in the different high schools. The society, on the whole, has done very good work during the last year.

From your London letter of the last week, it appears that Mrs. McCorkell the wife of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, a former Judge of Ahmedabad, got up a musical concert in St. Martin's Town Hall, in aid of the Famine Relief Fund of Guzerat. Mr. McCorkell has also published a letter in "India," last month, fully sympathising with the distressed people of Ahmedabad. The proceeds of the concert amounted to about £125, which will be duly transmitted to Mr. Lely, who has done so much for the whole of Guzerat and aroused the kindly feelings of the old Anglo-Indian officials of this province. The friends and admirers of Mr. McCorkell feel very grateful to him for the timely aid given to their fellow-countrymen here.

The criminal cases filed by Mr. De Bretton, the Cawnpore Factory Agent, and some Hindu lawyers against one another, were compounded, both parties offering expressions of regret. The civil suits filed by Mr. Ganesh G. Pandit and another were compromised by offering Rs. 3,500 to Mr. De Bretton. It is said that the sum is, as yet not given over, owing to some terms not agreed to by Mr. De Bretton. The Mahajan Society, which offers the said sum imposes the following terms: (1) That the agreement should be signed by the firm represented by Mr. De Bretton, and (2) that the firm should bind itself not to slaughter cattle in any part of Guzarat. Of course the money will be paid and the matter finally settled, as some well-known persons have consented to bring the affair to an end.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tightTins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

LEYDS AT THE ELYSEE.

THE "diplomatic dinner" to which Dr. Leyds was invited at the Elysee, writes Mrs. Crawford in *Truth*, was an annual one given in compliment to the small States of the world. Even Hayti, Monaco, and San Marino are represented at it. The Ambassadors are invited, but are scarcely expected to attend. The absence of Sir Edmund Monson did not, therefore, show any tension in his relations with the French Government. As it happens, he is on most pleasant terms with the President of the Republic and his Ministers. He and M. Delcasse get on really well, though all the reports about Mr. Chamberlain's hostility to France ought to stand in Sir Edmund's way. The American Ambassador attended the omnium-gatherum dinner. I dare say that he wanted to study Leyds, who looks careworn, but is extremely self-possessed. He is a native of Java. A tropical climate has given him a touch of graceful ease that is not Batavian. He stands well being button-holed, says what is best under the circumstances to say, and seems to have diplomatic intuition. The face might be described as a razor face; and yet he has almost the same profile as the poet Kirke White. It was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church who recommended Dr. Leyds to President Kruger. The introduction took place just as the Doctor had obtained his University degree. He is a man of ability, and improves with experience. But he is too personally ambitious to be, under all circumstances, a safe pilot.

Nothing that goes on in South Africa, said Dr. Leyds when here last week, should surprise any one. The Boers, we hear, are narrow-minded; but it must be admitted that everything they know they know well, as do men who have learned for themselves. The necessities of their situation, he proceeded to say, have brought home to them many valuable truths. To these truths they hold fast. They at first did so perhaps from no high virtue, but because it was a case of needs must. Habit has now become a second nature. They are like the ships' officers, who know they must soon go to the bottom if they write fanciful logs. Worn-out conventionalities that had become figments had no place in their lives. The hand of man did not press heavily on them, but of stern natural law. The instinct of self-preservation was constantly on the alert. They had to be brave, they had to be resourceful, they had to be cunning, and, as against Kaffirs, Basutos, and other native tribes, they had to be fraternal and leal to one another. Thanks to their hardy horses they were free as desert Arabs. The Boer horse and musket were inseparable. With eyes that searched the far off horizon like a wild bird's, and a taste for exploring the wilds of their country, they knew every natural fastness, every rock favourable to an ambush, every spot where water could be found. The Red Indian was not more observant of trifles that put him on a trail. With that they have the deep seriousness of their Batavian ancestors. It generally takes a practical form, because they are in a new country, where everything has to be made. Perhaps they are aristocrats relatively to the African races. But all peoples who had to fight to hold territory against aboriginal inhabitants are so. The Romans, Franks, Normans, Anglo-Normans in Ireland, all became aristocracies. But it will be admitted that they have shown in this war no ordinary qualities. They are nearer to the Greeks resisting the Persians than any people have been since Marathon and "Thermopylæ." It was remarked to the Doctor that the Greeks had not the sinews of war provided by Rand gold mines. "If I am informed correctly," he replied, "that had the Boers been of a low type, the gold supplies they were able to control would have utterly demoralised them. The fact is that they have shown the greatest sagacity and shrewdness in turning it to account." The Doctor, perhaps from modesty, said nothing about the diplomatic campaign that preceded the war, or the Press campaign that has gone on concurrently with it.

Of course we should be on our guard against interested statements; but it is impossible to deny that the Boers understand how to turn every old and new advantage to the utmost account. They may not be progressive in the modern sense, but they must be progressive in the highest sense of all—that is to say, in keeping in the lines that have made them men. They must have also deep-seated earnestness. Compare them, in this respect, with the great mass of the British electors, who have based your Government on the frivolities of the Primrose League. The eyes of the British public were not opened by the narrow escape from a bimetallic plunge which would have shaken British credit in its foundation. If they had eyes to see, they would not have suffered the Governmental team who showed such levity in that matter to undertake a great war. Certainly there are "hommes d'esprit" in that team. But what more witty person than M. de Maurepas? His points, his anecdotes, his "chansons," were the delight of the Court of Versailles which he was leading to destruction.

I was acquainted here with Kruger, Joubert and Reitz. Kruger, like Louis Napoleon, was not to be drawn by any one. He had as great a talent for silence as the cockatoo painted to look like a parrot. But it was evident from what the others said that they intended the Transvaal to boss the whole of South Africa. They were satisfied that it had a mission. The man who thinks he has a mission resembles the man who fulfils a prophecy about himself. I recollect, just as the war of 1870 broke out, Mieroslawski, the Polish General, predicted German victory. His reasons were, "Guillaume se croit une mission, et Moltke ne laisse rien au hasard."

The Salisbury Government, we all know, looked forward to the South African crisis that came last October. But what levity and temerity it has shown all these years in regard to the impending danger! What excuse can it give for all the terrible losses due to its way of leaving everything to chance, save the puerile Jameson Raid, which bears the Governmental mark of temerity and levity.?

The Salisbury Cabinet, unlike the last Gladstone one, has swayed as it pleased the Crown and House. Why then, did it not prepare, in every way that would not excite Boer suspicions, for the threatened danger? Was any strategical mission sent to Natal and other parts of South Africa to draw up maps and otherwise prepare the way for Generals? Why not have told the financists of the Rand that to protect themselves they must form a corps of peliers devoted to their interests who would go from farmhouse to farmhouse and study short cuts, drifts, and mountain passes out of beaten tracks? This is what Moltke did in preparing for the invasion of the Vosges and a possible march into France through Switzerland. I remember spending a summer before the war in a hilly and sylvan part of the Seine et Oise. We were infested with pedlars speaking with a German accent. Some came as costermongers, some as itinerant fishmongers, some on other pretences. How they eyed garden walls that might afterwards be loopholed, and terraces that might be converted into fastness! A German colonel with whom I was acquainted went as a horse dealer to Tarbes, and thence made excursions into the Pyrenees, with a view to an invasion from Spain led by Prim. The late Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen told me—and he had it from the late Emperor Frederick—that staff officers were sent to serve as waiters at Strasburg, Nancy, and Metz. All the waiters at the chief hotel at Metz when the Emperor Napoleon III. was here were Generals. This was as Mieroslawski said, saving nothing to chance. Why did not her Britannic Majesty's Government act in a similar way? As it is, Buller, Warren, and the other Generals on the Tugela seem engaged in a game of blind man's buff. None of them knows where he is going. Not one of them has any notion of what sort of ground he has before him. Warren did not, as Dr. Leyds remarked, know that Spion Kop was dominated by other ridges. One policeman guided General Gatacre in his disastrous night march. He proved to be a blind man leading the blind, and there been several other guides they could have checked him. All the blundering for want of foresight and preparation makes the British Generals the object of Continental jeers. The splendid soldiers under them are, despite their heroism, rather objects of pity than of admiration. Can we wonder at this?

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Lahore, a brisk fall in Sind and at Jamnagar and Surat, and only a slight change elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds remain practically unchanged, and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° in excess of the mean of the season in Sind and Rajputana and at Lahore, and the minimum from 4° to 6° in Mysore and at Solapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Cuddapah and the lowest 47° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are almost clear everywhere.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

Pressure is abnormally low in Sind, and the weather to the north-westwards of Jacobabad is unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

Sept. 9, 1899.
The Indian Contingent asked for.
" 25.—5,600 men, 18 guns, 2,950 animals, 330 vehicles, and 1,070 camp followers had been embarked at Bombay and Calcutta for South Africa.

Oct. 7.—The Reserves called out in the United Kingdom.
" 9.—The Boer Ultimatum presented to the British Agent at Pretoria, requiring the withdrawal of British troops from the frontier, and that the British reinforcements at sea should not be landed at South African ports.
" 10.—The advanced guard of the Indian Contingent landed at Durban (3,400 miles from Bombay). Boer Ultimatum received, and reply sent. Free States cross into Natal.
" 11.—Laing's Nek occupied by Transvaal Boers.
" 12.—Western border crossed 40 miles south of Mafeking. Enemy cut railway and telegraph. British Agent leaves Pretoria.
" 13.—Boers shell an armoured train south of Mafeking. Lieut. Nesbitt and crew captured.
" 14.—Mafeking attacked. Enemy repulsed with loss. Newcastle abandoned.
" 15.—Railway destroyed and telegraph wires cut by Free Staters south of Kimberley.
" 20.—British victory at Glencoe. Our losses: Killed 36, wounded 191.
" 21.—Elandslaagte. Another victory. British losses: Killed 51, wounded 210. The enemy lost 100 killed and wounded, with 200 missing and 300 captured.
" 24.—Enemy defeated at Rietfontein. Our casualties: Killed 12, wounded 103, missing 2. Successful sortie from Kimberley.
" 25.—Mafeking. General attack repulsed. Boers lose 50 killed.
" 26.—Yule's column arrives at Ladysmith.
" 30.—Battle at Ladysmith. Two British battalions and a mountain battery captured by Boers. British losses: 300 killed and wounded. General Buller arrives Capetown.
" 31.—Mafeking. Second attack repulsed. Enemy lose heavily. Our casualties: 6 killed (2 officers) 5 wounded.

Nov. 2.—Ladysmith isolated. Telegraph wires cut. Fighting outside the town. Boer camp to the west shelled. Reported rout of Free Staters and capture of their camp. Cape Colony invaded by Free State Boers. Norval's Pont captured.
" 3.—Colenso evacuated. Martial law proclaimed in northern districts Cape Colony. Garrisons withdrawn from Stormberg and other stations.
" 7.—Kimberley. Bombardment commences.
" 9.—General attack on Ladysmith. Boers sharply repulsed. First Transport (Roslin Castle) arrives Capetown.
" 10.—Fighting Belmont, north of Orange River Station. Lt.-Col. Keith Falconer and Lt. Wood killed.
" 15.—Armoured train from Estcourt shelled by Boers. Mr. Winston Churchill, news correspondent, and about 58 men taken prisoners.
" 23.—Battle near Belmont. Western Frontier. Boers routed. Over 80 killed. Forty prisoners taken, including German Commandant. British losses: 50 killed, 245 wounded, 2 missing.—Fight at Beacon Hill (Willow Grange). General Hildyard loses 11 killed, 67 wounded, 9 missing.
" 25.—Battle at Graspan. Four hours' desperate fighting. Boers driven back. British loss: 24 killed, 166 wounded, 7 missing. Kimberley. Brilliant sortie 5 men killed, and 25 wounded.
Nov. 28.—Battle of Modder River. 8,000 Boers routed. Ten hours' desperate fighting. 4 Officers and 71 men killed, 19 officers and 374 men wounded, 7 men missing. Kimberley. Further sortie. British loss: Major Scott Turner and 21 killed, 31 wounded.

Dec. 8.—Ladysmith.—Brilliant sortie. Lombard's Kop. Gun Hill rushed. Big French gun and other artillery captured and destroyed. Boer automatic gun brought into camp.
" 9.—Reverse Stormberg, Gatacre misled by guides. 665 men and 2 guns captured by Boers (Irish Rifles, Northumberland Regt.).
" 10.—Another sortie from Ladysmith under Colonel Metcalfe. Big gun destroyed on Surprise Hill.
" 11.—Battle of Magersfontein. Lord Methuen fails to force the passage of the Modder. British losses: 152 killed, 697 wounded. 129 missing.
" 15.—Battle of Colenso. Sir Redvers Buller repulsed at the Tugela, with a loss of 1,097 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing.

Jan. 1.—General French defeats the Boers near Colesberg. Colonel Pilcher, with Colonials, captures Boer camp and forty prisoners at Sunnyside, and occupies Douglas. Surrender of Kuruman to the Boers.
" 6.—Boers attack Ladysmith in force. Brilliant British victory. General French reports "serious accident" at Colesberg. Company of Suffolk Regiment, seven officers captured.
" 17.—Tugela crossed at Potgieter's and Trichardt's Drifts. Lord Dundonald and mounted troops in action near Acton Holmes.
" 20.—Severe fighting. Sir F. Clery's division advancing occupies ridges for three miles. British casualties 290. General French advanced his position 8 miles. General Bethune's infantry surprised and dispersed Boer watering party at Swartz Kop.
" 21.—Fighting continues. Whole force engaged. Sir Redvers Buller reports: "I think we are making substantial progress." General Lyttelton's brigade hotly engaged and succeeded in clearing Reenan's pass against Boers, 250 killed and wounded. Enemy's losses to date estimated at 6,625.
" 22.—Boer patrol cut up on Upper Tugela. Fighting in full swing at Spion Kop. Bombardment of Ladysmith resumed, General White's and General Hunter's quarters destroyed. Reported relief of Mafeking (unconfirmed).
" 24—Spion Kop taken. General Woodgate dangerously wounded.
" 25—Spion Kop abandoned. 24 killed, 178 wounded, and 215 missing. General Warren's force withdrawn to South of the Tugela.

Feb. 3—Commander Pretorious released by Lord Roberts.
" 4—General Buller re-crosses the Tugela and commences another advance on Ladysmith. Strong force of infantry sent to sieze Norval's Pont.
" 5—Boers recommence attack on Ladysmith.
" 6—Boers attack General Gatacre's forces, but are driven off with heavy losses. Skirmish near Rensburg when I. Battery all fresh from India drove 300 Boers out of their Kopjes.
" 7—British captured Vaalkranz on extreme left of enemy's frontal position. Enemy endeavoured unsuccessfully to retake the position.
" 9—Vaalkranz abandoned and troops recross to South of the Tugela. Highland brigade which had held Koodoosberg drift for two days return to Modder river.
" 12—General Wood sieges Zoutpansdrifts.
" 13—Skirmish at Springfield. All posts west of Rensburg evacuated. British casualties from 5th to 7th instant, reported as 26 killed and 324 wounded. Rensburg abandoned.
" 14—General French forces the passage of the Modder River at Klipdrift.
" 15—General French relieves Kimberley and captures Jacobsdal. 3 killed and 25 wounded. 80 of the Wiltshires made prisoner when withdrawing from Kloofcamp. General Lyttelton succeeds General Clery in command of the Second Division. Boers abandon Magersfontein leaving their big guns behind them.
" 16—Company of New South Wales Mounted Infantry annihilated.
" 18—General Buller occupies the Cingolo mountains. Boers reported trekking from Ladysmith.
" 19.—General Hart occupied Colenso. Severe fighting near Koodoosrand. Cronje reported to be hopelessly surrounded.
" 20.—General Buller's forces re-cross the Tugela and drive back the enemy's rear guard.
" 21.—Telegram received reporting Generals Knox and Hector Macdonald wounded.

THE ranks of the Associates of the Royal Academy are materially strengthened by the latest recruits added to the roll. The honours are divided between the three branches of art—painting, sculpture, and architecture. Mr. Tuke, who se realistic treatment of Cornish coast scenery has been a prominent feature in recent exhibitions of the Academy, well deserves his promotion, as does Mr. Belcher, although the work of an architect has less chance at the present day of attracting public attention in England than other branches of art and less scope for really artistic development. Mr. A. Drury is a young sculptor whose future will be watched with great interest by all lovers of sculpture, and, indeed, of art generally. If his performance equals his promise, he should do something to redeem English sculpture from a reproach that is too well deserved. As a pupil of M. Dalou he has been under the influence of the best French traditions, but we have no fear that his work will on that account show any lack of originality. Art above all things is cosmopolitan.

MAHMOUD PACHA AND THE SULTAN.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF TURKEY.

A SEVERE INDICTMENT.

THE "Standard" publishes the text of a remarkable letter communicated to its Paris correspondent by Mahmoud Pacha, and addressed by him on Jan. 21 to the Sultan. It is as follows:—

Sir,—My sincere devotion to the Imperial Ottoman Dynasty, and my submission to the laws of the Empire cannot be doubted by anyone. Close and solid bounds unite my situation to the Throne. I am a Mussulman, and son-in-law of the Sovereign. Your Majesty is, at the same time Khalif of the Mussalmans and Emperor of the Ottomans. The Sovereign and the people are united by a close solidarity, with reciprocal engagements towards one another and reciprocal duties to perform. On the accomplishment of those reciprocal duties depends the true welfare of peoples. Our greatest desire would be to be able to note the regeneration and grandeur of the Empire, and see your Majesty make daily progress on the road of virtue.

"Did not the Prophet say woe to him whose moral is like the previous day. Moreover, are we not all equally interested in the salvation of the Ottoman people. Allow me, Sire, to tell you frankly that your Administrative System in no way resembles the loyal and just Government of a Khalif, any more than it does that of the Sovereigns of European States. It has rather some points of resemblance with that of certain tyrants who lived thousands of years ago. The persons your Majesty employes as functionaries are generally nothing but low, ignorant people, debilitated old men, or lying and corrupt intriguers, distinguishing themselves by flattery, extortion, pillage, and venality. That is why honest and virtuous men cannot approach your Majesty.

"In what civilised country does there exist a Government like the one you have composed and chosen? Is it possible to assure the prosperity of a people with such elements? And what other result than the final ruin of our nation can your obstinate perseverance on that sterile road lead to. As for your Majesty, like certain despotic and egotistic Monarchs, you regulate your conduct on the baneful saying of Louis XV., "Apres moi le Deluge." You think of nothing but your own person; you trample on all rights and all humanitarian sentiments. The happiness of your people is the last of your cares, and twenty-four millions of men are sacrificed to your egotism.

"And yet a moment's reflection would show you that

THE ONLY TRUE JUDGE, THE MASTER,

is the conscience of the people. You are delegated by the nation to administer justice and obliged to enforce respect of it, and for that very reason you are responsible if your acts are not in accord with the law. The wretched condition of public instruction, of the State finances and Navy; in a word, the confusion and wretchedness prevailing in the Ministries, the shout of alarm which comes from all hearts bleeding for the horrors of despotism are the striking proofs which peremptorily demonstrate to what a degree of tyranny you have raised your actions and thoughts. You are the chief author of the ruin of our country, and the cause of so many accumulated acts of business and of crime. The blood you have caused to be shed, the homes you have destroyed and the lies you have propagated, are apparent to the eyes of all.

"Thousands of human beings—Mussulmans and Christians—have been annihilated. Your subjects flee to avoid your despotism. The country is becoming depopulated, the revenue diminishes in consequence, and you in spite of all, as if out of defiance, persevere in your proud and insolent luxury. You indulge in unreasonable actions and wasteful expenditure, such as the creations of grades and decorations unseen in any other State; the allotting of stipends varying from five hundred to two thousand pounds per month to thieving Ministers and to a debilitated Grand Vizier, without heeding that the State revenues do not exceed ten million pounds per annum.

"Do you not lower yourself when you give your Consuls and Ambassadors orders to get me arrested under pretext that I have committed an attempt against your life and stolen the jewels of the Sultana my wife, and by deception carried off my two children, whom you treat as minors? Is it not a vile action for an Ottoman Sovereign to invent such lies to obtain my arrest? But I pass on; for in the crisis which the Empire is traversing, what interests only me personally must be neglected to speak of nothing but the country. Our country is rich, capable of prosperity and of supporting in comfort twenty times its present population. But alas!

A GANG OF ROBBERS HAS SEIZED IT

and has barred the road to wealth and treasure. And it is your fault that all those beloved territories are given over a prey to heartrending ruin.

"With the million you have deposited in various banks in your own name, added to those you have distributed as gratifications with the sole object of serving your own personal interest with other numberless millions you have wasted the Ottoman Government could posses, at the present moment, a formidable fleet, thanks to which we should not have lost Crete, and, perhaps the war which has created a sentiment of revenge among the Greeks would not have broken out. All these are faults committed by you which will never be pardoned. During the last eight years I have, on several occasions, submitted all these reflections to you. You were neither able to appreciate my good intentions nor to understand my devotion. So, feeling certain that I could not make you listen to the truth so long as I should be at Constantinople, I thought that since the Sultan is incapable and refuses to listen or understand, it is my duty to enlighten the nation, to explain the dangers of the present regime, and of transforming it. It is to accomplish that duty and to relieve my conscience of all responsibility that I have come to Europe. I am a Mussulman and a Turk. I wish to serve my country without distinction of race or religion. My two sons are animated with the same intentions. They have come here solely to assist me in fulfilling that sacred duty. Justice always triumphs and is always invincible.

The letter is signed by Damad Mahmoud, Pacha.—

MAHAMOUD PACHA'S PROPOSED REFORMS.

The *Standard* correspondent also sends an account of a subsequent interview he had with Mahmoud Pacha. I was received, he writes most courteously, by the Pacha and his two sons, Prince Sebsheddine and Prince Loutfoullah (described by the correspondent as very enlightened and well-educated young men) who informed me that, not only the Turkish Ambassador in France, Munir Bey, but also Tourham Pacha and Nouri Bey, who were the Turkish Delegates at The Hague Peace Conference, had been sent by the Sultan to entreat them to return to Constantinople. Mahmoud Pacha did not refuse to entertain the idea, but he told these envoys from the Sultan that he would never abandon the cause of his country, which he described as expiring under the tyrannical yoke of Abdul Hamid. He would return to Constantinople, accompanied by his sons, under five conditions. The first is that the Sultan should grant an amnesty to all the political exiles from Turkey. Mahmoud Pacha estimates the number of those exiles as close on ten thousand.

The second condition is that the Sultan should at once dismiss all his present Ministers without exception, and appoint a new Cabinet composed of men who possess the real confidence of the Ottoman people. One of the first duties of that Cabinet will be to elaborate a State Budget, and to put an end to the shameful squandering of the public revenue. The third is the constitution of what Mahmoud Pacha called a Council of Reform, which would be something like a miniature Parliament, of which the members would be elected by a very limited suffrage. Indeed, each of the twenty odd provinces of the Empire would return one member, who would be elected by the members of the Provincial Council. The religious chiefs of all creeds would also be members of the Council of Reform. On his side the Sultan would appoint an equal number of members to be chosen from among the very numerous ex-ministers. This Council would be entrusted with the task of drawing up a programme of reforms which the Sultan would have undertaken beforehand, to apply without any restriction whatever.

The fourth condition is the proclamation of

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Mahmoud Pacha believes rightly that if those four conditions were put into execution a very considerable step would have been taken towards the regeneration of his country. The fifth condition to his return to Constantinople was strictly personal. Knowing that after what had occurred his life, and that of his sons, would not be worth many hours' purchase, if they crossed the frontier with no better guarantee for their safety than the word of Abdul Hamid, he told the Sultan's envoys that he could in no case return to his country unless he obtained the protection of both the English and French Governments. That would guarantee, not only the safety of his life and that of his family but also the power to leave Turkish territory whenever he might think fit. The Sultan, it appears, did not absolutely refuse to accept these conditions, for his envoys were instructed to inform Mahmoud Pacha that his Sovereign insisted upon his taking the first step. He must return unconditionally to Constantinople, after which the Sultan would certainly be able to satisfy his demands.

In his conversation with me, the correspondent adds, the Pacha expressed himself as being firmly determined to agitate with the object of obtaining the execution of at least the minimum programme contained in his conditions submitted to the Sultan. Since his arrival in Paris, he had received a large number of written adhesions from high and enlightened personages in Turkey. They knew he had left Constantinople with the determination to make every effort for the regeneration of his country, and they promised him their support in his campaign to oblige Abdul Hamid to accept reforms. Mahmoud Pacha counts on being the chief of an important Party of progress and he hopes that the action of that party together with the support he is anxious to secure from the Governments of the Great Powers, will induce Abdul Hamid to yield to his demands. In the case of the Sultan refusing to grant the necessary reforms, Mahmoud Pacha declared to me that he would use every means in his power to obtain the abdication of Abdul Hamid, and in this he was sure he would be supported by his partisans throughout the whole Ottoman Empire. He added that he did not think it would be extremely difficult to induce his brother-in-law to abdicate, because, in provision of such a possible eventuality, he had long since deposited many millions of pounds in foreign banks.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 22.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Gangadhur Godbole, Deputy Asst Political Agent, Palanpur, has been granted leave on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 13th Nov 1899.

Lieut H Harrison, acting Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, passed an examination in Arabic according to the Lower Standard on the 25th Jan 1900.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K C Rushton to be Asst Supt of Police, Ahmednagar, with effect from the 7th Aug 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr T D Fry, I C S, to act as first grade Judge, and to do duty as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr H Batty, M A (Cantab), Barrister-at-law, I C S, or pending further orders; and Mr F X DeSouza, M A, L L M (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr Fry or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Rao Saheb Ramchandar Govind Gharpure, second class Subordinate Judge and Magte of the first class in the district of Kaira, with additional power, specified.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Shesho Dharwad, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Bijapur in the district of Bijapur, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Khan Bahadur Rastanji Merwanji Patell, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been granted leave on medical certificate for one month and a half with effect from the 17th Jan 1900.

Rao Saheb Javerlal Lallubhai Taakur, Subordinate Judge Kaira in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of first class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram Mehta, Second Class Subordinate Judge and Magte of the first class in the district of Kaira, with additional powers, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to invest Rao Saheb Manchhubhai Narsidas Chokse, second class Subordinate Judge and Magte of the first class in the district of Broach with additional powers, specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson, M A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, I C S, on handing over charge of the office of Private Secy to H E the Governor, to be Asst Collr, Dharwar.

Shaik Chand valad Mahomed Hasham, late a Beat Guard in the Jamkhed Range of the Ahmednagar Forest Division, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Rao Bahadur Anant Raghunath Chitre, Huzar Depy Collr, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr N B Divatia to be Personal Asst for famine purposes to the Collr of Nasik and Rao Bahadur Vinayak Narayan Khopkar to do duty as Dist Depy Collr

PURE PERSONALITIES.

ONE of the most interesting figures of the hour is the young Duke of Westminster—that fortunate young man who, before he has attained his majority, has entered upon the most princely inheritance in the world. The young Duke was born in 1880, the year in which Bend Or carried the colours of his grandfather to victory; this is the reason why he was always known by the nickname of Bend Or in his family, and, indeed, is still so called. He has a pleasing appearance, and, from his mother, inherits a look of sincere and inexhaustible sweetness, so that he always suggests cheerfulness and kindliness, and this, rather than handsomeness of features, accounts for the impression of good looks he always gives. His hair, light in colour, is brushed straight back from his forehead. He dresses with care; he is, in short, the typical, well-groomed, fair-haired, well-set young Englishman.

In spite of his vast expectations, he was brought up in the greatest simplicity, and this training has left an ineffaceable mark upon his manners, and accounts largely for their unpretentiousness and for the popularity that this absence of all "side" has always obtained for him. At Eton he won quite a decided popularity among his school-fellows, and was set down as being essentially "a good chap." He was at the house of the Rev. S. A. Donaldson, and obtained his house colours his last half at football. In the summer he disported himself as a wetbob and managed to make his way into the Boat; but as he did not complete his full time at Eton he had scarcely any chance of high athletic distinction or of election to "Pop," that exclusive coterie of Eton's most sociable sons. Had he remained another year he would certainly have been in "Pop," and probably have made more mark in his school life.

A Prophet, indeed, has no honour in his own country. I was in the Lake District last summer (says a correspondent), and, being in want of a book, I went to the lending library in a certain little town very near Brantwood. The attendant was a lady and I asked her if any of Ruskin's works were on the shelves. "Yes" she replied, "there were some, but they were not often asked for." Having obtained the book I desired, I asked her what she thought of the great critic and teacher. Her ideas of Ruskin's personality were very vague however, and she excused her ignorance on the ground that the people about there did not seem to trouble much about him. As for herself she only knew him as "the old gentleman who only had a clean collar once a week!" This recalls the anecdote of the dalesman who, when told of the death of Wordsworth presumed that his widow would carry on the business. He meant the postmastership, not the poetry.

Major-General Woodgate, who was dangerously wounded at Spion Kop, is one of a family of ten—five sons and five daughters—of the late Canon Woodgate, for upwards of thirty years Rector of Belbroughton, near Stourbridge. The General's eldest brother, Mr. Walter Bradford Woodgate, who is a barrister, is the author of several minor novels (under the name of "Wat Bradwood") the Badminton volume on "Boating" and a book called "A Modern Layman's Faith." Perhaps he is best known as a former Amateur Champion of the Thames, and a good rowing coach. Another brother of the General is a farmer in Natal, whose place was looted by the Boers, and who is now fighting against them. A third brother, who was then visiting the farm, was taken prisoner. All the five sisters are unmarried, and live in North Hants. The eldest had for her godfather the late Cardinal Newman, who was an intimate friend of Canon Woodgate. The Cardinal came over from Edgbaston to see his friend in his last illness.

Amongst those engaged in organizing the Imperial Yeomanry surely none can be working harder than Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. As Lieut.-Col. of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, Sir Watkin has taken charge of the arrangements for enrolling the Montgomeryshire contingent. He has taken up quarters at Welshpool, a quiet little town lying almost under the shadow of the walls of Powis Castle. Welshpool has assumed of late quite a martial aspect, and all day long its streets echo to the clatter of hoofs. Day in, day out, Sir Watkin and his colleagues are engaged testing, enrolling, drilling, purchasing mounts, and so on. The officers at Welshpool feel strongly about the high standard fixed by the War Office for the musketry test. Not being satisfied with the ammunition supplied, they have purchased 10,000 rounds of proper service ammunition at their own expense, so that the recruits shall do as well as possible.

There are some timely Sebastopol stories in "At School and Sea," an autobiographical book by "Martello Tower," recently published by John Murray. Here is one of the uncannicst and most striking of them all: "In the thick of the fire (writes "Martello Tower,") wanting to make sure that one of our guns was being properly pointed (of course, we had the range to a yard), I was about to lay my eye along the sight to wait for the flash from the Redan, when I left myself gently pushed aside to the right by the lieutenant in command of my sub-battery, the Hon. —Ruthven, who said, "Let me have this, Mr. Tower please." I gave way, and he took my place, but scarcely had he bent down to do what I had been about to do, when I herd a dreadful thud for a round shot from the flagstaff battery had struck him beneath the left shoulder-blade, and he sank to rise no more. Lieutenant Rutaven was heir to a Scottish peerage, and years afterwards, with curious setsations, while in a crowd on the pier at North Berwick, on the occasion of the annual launching of the lifeboat, feeling myself gently pushed aside to the right, I looked round and saw the peer who held the title in consequence of the death of his predecessor under the aforesaid circumstances.

A prospective Earl of Stair has just left for the front in the person of Lord and Lady Dalrymple's only son, who is in the Scots Guards. Young Dalrymple attained his majority the other day, but it is probable that all festivities will be postponed until his return from South Africa. So far the youthful Earl to be has not particularly distinguished himself, unless perhaps last summer, when he was summoned for indulging in a midnight spin on his "bike" without a light. Coming in contact with one of the stern guardians of the law, young Dalrymple readily produced a coin which he considered would satisfy the conscience of his apprehender. That organ, however (if it may be so termed), would appear to have been very unusually sensitive in this case, for the "peeler" was obdurate, and the future Earl of Stair had to duly pay his fine through the medium of the police court.

Lady Savile, who is doing good work in aid of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund, has not been many years in London, but has already made for herself a first-rate position. She was married to Lord Savile—then Mr. John Savile Lumley—in 1894, and at that time was a widow, her former husband having been Mr. Horace Helyar, of Cocker Court, Somersetshire. She had an only child, a daughter, who was her father's heiress, and who is now the owner of Coker Court and the estate belonging to it. Like most successful women of spirit, Lady Savile possesses strong individuality. She is handsome, clever, and richly endowed with charm, a quality often more valuable than beauty or brains. Her first husband was in the diplomatic service, and in consequence she travelled much and saw men and cities to the best advantage. Hence probably, her ease of manner and exceptional powers of conversation. Lady Saville is a born hostess, and whether she is entertaining in London or at Rufford Abbey, her parties invariably go off with a spontaneous and brilliant success. In social matters she has the heaven-born gift of selection, always choosing the right people and arranging a correct combination.

Major Earle, who was mentioned so favourably by Lord Methuen in his dispatches, for "leading, knowledge, and coolness," has seen more active service than most officers of his standing. He is the son and heir of Sir Thomas Earle, Bart, of Woolton, Lancashire, and has been in no fewer than seven expeditions and campaigns, including the Egyptian of 1882, the Burmese of 1886, and the Tirah of 1897. He is also the possessor of the coveted letters D.S.O. Four years ago he was the popular and energetic adjutant of the Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers and it is largely due to him that the Corps has become one of the finest and smartest in England. Indeed, the Prince of Wales, in his speech at the close of a review of the battalion (of which the Prince is the honorary Colonel), referred to Major Earle as its "second founder." One night, when Earle was dining at the high table of one of the colleges, a don somewhat foolishly ventured to ask if he thought the corps would be of any real value on active service. Major Earle's remark was laconic but final. "I should like to lead 'em!" he said. Though an Oxford man, Cambridge's appreciation of him was shown by conferring on him an honorary M.A. Since leaving the University Corps he has been twice wounded—once in the Tirah Campaign, and again at the hard fight on the Modder River.

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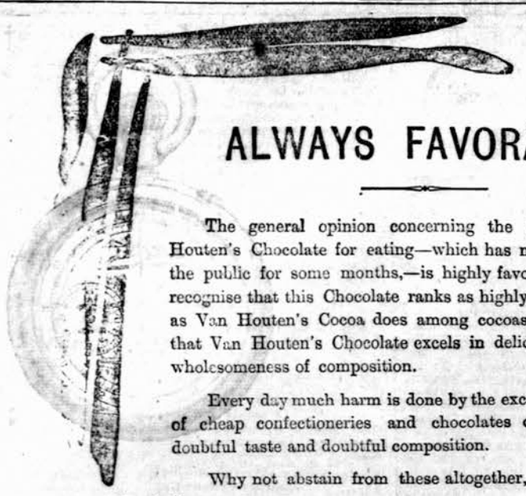

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Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAEL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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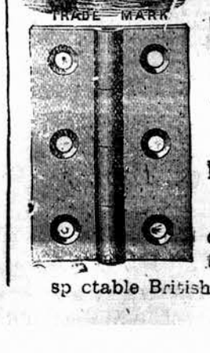

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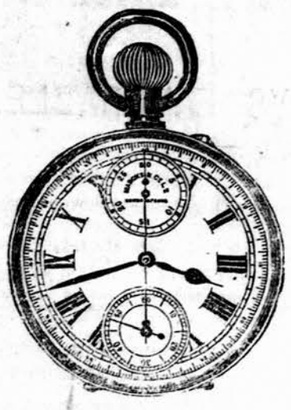

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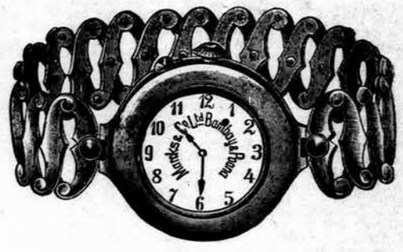

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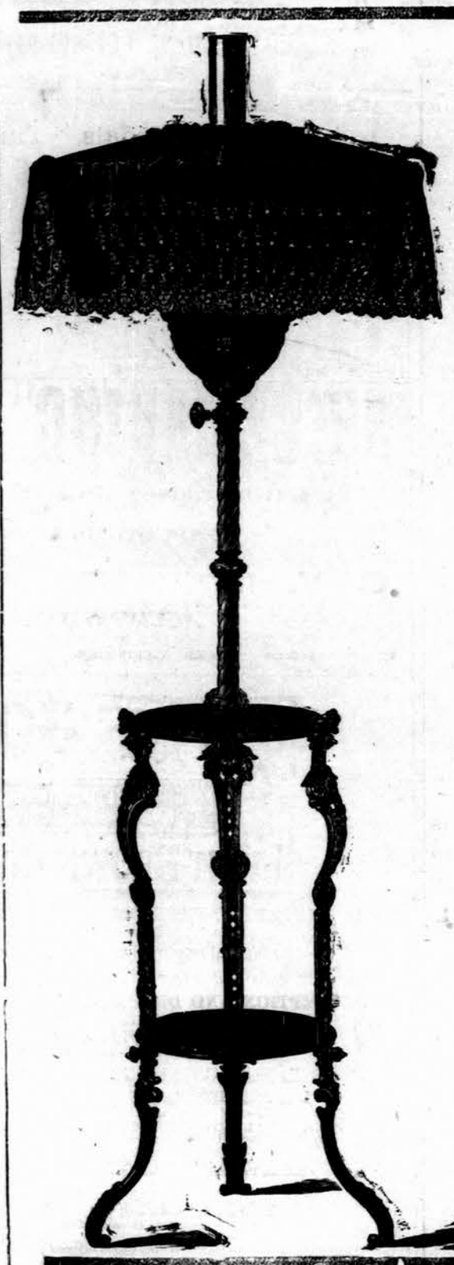

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